

سكاي لايف

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh.
Belgium	13.0	Lebanon	2.25
Denmark	13.0	Luxembourg	2.17
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75
France	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	20 P.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	3.00	Portugal	2.50
Great Britain	1.50	Spain	2.75
India	10 Ds.	Sweden	2.75
Iran	40 Rls.	Switzerland	1.75
Israel	1.14	Turkey	17.15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. (today)	92.75
		Yugoslavia	30 D.

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, very cloudy, showers. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Thursday, similar. LONDON: Wednesday, partly sunny, showers. Temp. 8-15 (46-59). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: Rough. ROMAN: Wednesday, overcast. Temp. 6-22 (44-72). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 6-15 (43-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



Nobel Prizes Go to Russian, 2 U.S. Physicists and Briton

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 (UPI) — The 1978 Nobel Prize for physics today was awarded to two Americans and a Soviet scientist who refused to help Stalin build the atomic bomb. The prize for chemistry went to a Briton for his studies on how human cells receive their energy.

The two Americans are Dr. Arno Penzias, 45, a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany who is head of the radio physics department at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey, and Dr. Robert Wilson, 42, a member of the technical staff at the same laboratories.

Dr. Penzias and Dr. Wilson, the fifth and sixth Americans to win Nobel Prizes this year, were honored for their work in cosmic microwave radiation which tends to prove the "Big Bang" theory — that the universe was created in a giant explosion.

They will share the \$165,000 prize with Soviet physicist Dr. Leonidovich Kapitza, 84, the so-called "Don Quixote of Soviet science" who risked his life by refusing to work on the atomic bomb on moral and personal grounds. Stalin put him under house arrest but, because of his value and name, let him live, sparing him the fate of thousands of other Soviet scientists.

computer and control systems. His work has been of enormous use to the Soviet steel industry and could be of greater use in future transportation systems.

The \$165,000 award for chemistry went to Dr. Peter Mitchell of the Glynn Research Laboratories in Cornwall, England. He was cited for his contribution to the understanding of biological energy transfer through the formulation of the chemosmotic theory.

His research in bioenergetics is the study of those chemical processes responsible for the energy supply of living cells. The Swedish Academy of Science said that

they are valuable for understanding biological energy transfer systems and also the technology of energy conversion.

Dr. Penzias, who was born in Munich and lives in Highland Park, N.J., said he had a feeling that he would win the Nobel Prize this year because his work has won several prizes.

He said it is fitting that the award was given at this time because this month is the 40th anniversary of his family's deportation to Poland from Nazi Germany.

Received belatedly

Dr. Kapitza received the prize belatedly for work completed between 1938 and 1941 on basic investigations and discoveries in the area of low-temperature physics studies which opened the way for the creation of low-energy



Dr. Peter Mitchell

"No Longer Fashionable"

"We came to New York as refugees. I guess it's no longer fashionable to believe in the American dream, but I am really a beneficiary of that. . . to come with nothing but to be able to achieve something."

Dr. Penzias attended the City College of New York and Columbia University. He went to work for Bell Laboratories in New Jersey in 1961 and began research in radio astronomy with U.S. physicist George Gamov's big bang theory of the universe. He and Dr. Wilson discovered that the universe was filled with microwaves of a uniform intensity.

"Wilson and I started our experiment in 1964, and in 1965 we concluded the radiation was coming from beyond the Milky Way and coming from the big bang explosion," he said.

They suspected at first that this radiation originated in their receiver or in the atmosphere.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

At Mideast Negotiations

Carter, Denying Impasse, Enters Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — President Carter moved personally into the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks today, but denied that it meant the negotiations had reached an impasse.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said after meeting with the president that the session was requested because of a "problem" that had arisen. He would not elaborate.

Mr. Carter said, however, there was no "particular problem" or any "crisis." And Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal, who accompanied acting Foreign Minister Buro Ghalil to a separate meeting with the president, also played down the idea of difficulties in the negotiations here.

Separate Meetings

Mr. Carter met separately at the White House first with the Israeli and then the Egyptian delegations — a pattern of separate conferences that recalled the hard bargaining at Camp David, Md., last month before the final breakthrough was announced.

Between those meetings the president said: "There is no particular problem. There is no crisis."

But Mr. Dayan indicated a difficulty had led to the meetings. "The president told us that whenever we are stuck, we should turn to him," he said.

good progress. There are remaining issues that have to be resolved. It is an opportunity for the president to receive a first-hand report.

At the State Department, press officer George Sherman, who has been serving as official spokesman for all three governments during the talks here, said:

"There is no particular hurdle. The president will review the status of the talks, the progress that has been made, and the differences that remain."

Progress has continued in the

'Prejudice-Free' Race Situation in Brazil Is Laced with Tension

By Larry Rohrer

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 17 (UPI) — When the four young black athletes arrived for practice at the chic Tiete Regatta Club here a few months ago, they were barred at the door. To their shock and anger, their white teammates were promptly admitted to the gymnasium, pool and locker rooms.

The result was a routine police investigation — and the first racial protest demonstration in memory in Brazil, which has the largest black population of any country outside Africa. On July 7, an estimated 5,000 persons met under the banner of the newly formed Unified Black Movement Against Racial Discrimination at the main square here and charged that the Tiete incident was part of a systematic pattern of racism.

To those Brazilians who stumbled across tiny stories on the demonstration in a few newspapers the next day, such allegations undoubtedly came as a surprise. Black and white Brazilians are taught from birth that their country is a "racial democracy." At outward appearances, at least, relations between the races here are as friendly and open as anywhere in the world.

Officially, Brazil is proclaimed

a mixed society in which prejudice and race problems are absent, where the peoples and cultures of Europe and Africa have blended freely and harmoniously. In the words of President Ernesto Geisel, Brazilian society is "the widest experiment in racial integration that the world has ever known."

Yet the realities, as indicated by the Tiete incident and others like it, are more complicated than the official ideology admits.

Relations between the races in Brazil — where slavery began a century earlier and lasted 25 years longer than in the United States — are based on a welter of beliefs and attitudes, in which theory is often contradicted by practice.

On the one hand, African culture has survived on a wide scale here and has been accepted as part of the daily routine. Brazilian cuisine, music, religion and folk practices all are predominantly African-derived, and the national ideal of beauty and sex appeal is the *mulata*, a woman born of white and black parents.

On the other hand, sociological studies have revealed that Brazil's black population, twice the size of its U.S. counterpart, is often excluded from political office, the military officer corps, business and other key decision-making positions.

Officially Society Is Blended; Realities Are More Complicated

On an individual level, many black Brazilians tell tales of discrimination — sometimes subtle, sometimes blatant.

Brazilians acquire a subconscious awareness of racial gradations and classifications. The Portuguese that is spoken here contains dozens of terms to describe different shades of black skin — ranging from *carioulo* for an extremely dark person to *branco* for a mixed-race individual who appears to be white.

But public discussion of any Brazilian racial "problem" is nearly nonexistent. All but a handful of the population — black as well as white — appear to accept the traditional rationale that black poverty and backwardness are due to class rather than racial factors.

"Black Brazilians have always felt that they have no racial problem," said John Henrik Clarke, professor of African world history at Hunter College in New York and a recent visitor here. "And that in itself is the problem."

Any attempt to analyze the role of blacks here is hindered by the fact that no one knows how

many there really are. Race has not been included as a question on census forms since 1950, when statistics disclosed that three of every eight Brazilians were blacks or mulattoes.

Black activists such as Abdias do Nascimento, author of "Racial Democracy in Brazil: Myth or Reality?" say that race has been left off subsequent census surveys because the government fears that blacks are a majority.

Discussion of the racial situation here has been discouraged by the official policies of the military government, which has said that it considers "subversion of the established order" all but the briefest and most innocuous references to race are censored from the news media.

"We had a story planned not too long ago on the situation of the black in Brazil," said a reporter at Brazil's leading news magazine. "In fact, we got as far as researching the story, taking the photos and writing the text."

"But then the word came down from on high in Brasilia that it would be 'inopportune' to publish the story. So of course that

meant we either had to back off or suffer the consequences. You know what the decision was."

In recent months, the government has attempted to publicize examples of black achievement. When the Foreign Ministry, traditionally the "whites" of all government agencies, accepted its first black female diplomat in August, the appointment was accompanied by a well-orchestrated blitz of publicity — aimed, critics said, at soothing African nations whose trade and friendship Brazil seeks but which have been concerned about Brazilian racial attitudes.

The reaction of the young diplomat provided an interesting index of the racial attitudes. "I've been turned into a black overnight," she complained to a reporter. "Before, I used to be a *mulata*."

Whites frequently cite black athletes and entertainment figures, such as the soccer star Pele, to make their case. But to some young activists, who argue that blacks are allowed to succeed only in these two fields, Pele is sarcastically dismissed as *um crioulo bonzinho* — the Brazilian equivalent of an Uncle Tom.

Even Pele, the most popular sports idol, and other black celebrities have their tales of racial discrimination. In a famous incident in 1974, when Pele was in-

vited to participate in a civic ceremony in a small town, he was called "a dirty black bum" by a city official after declining an offer to ride in a car with local politicians.

Pop star Milton Nascimento, a black who was adopted at an early age by a white family, a common practice here, has similar recollections. "We'd all go somewhere together, my sisters and I," he said, "and when we'd get there, they'd be allowed in while I would be kept out. It happened a lot."

Recently Mr. Nascimento, perhaps Brazil's most prominent black singer and composer, returned to his home town for a "day" in his honor and had another brush with racial insensitivity. In a ceremony televised throughout Brazil, a city official, in an attempt to praise Mr. Nascimento, described the singer as being "a black man with a white soul."

Mr. Nascimento shrugs off such episodes as "isolated instances of individual stupidity."

Soon after slavery was outlawed here in 1888, a government official ordered that millions of pages of slavery records be burned — an action that was taken, according to the government proclamation issued at the time, to erase "this black stain" on Brazilian history.

Simple Investiture Set for Sunday

Pope Assails Personal Injustices; Pledges to Accomplish Reforms

By Paul Hofmann

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 17 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in his first formal address to the cardinals, today denounced "inequalities and misunderstandings" that he said were causing tensions in the world and holding the threat of "added inhuman catastrophes."

The pontiff, until yesterday the archbishop of the ancient Polish See of Cracow, said that he wanted to reach out "to all people and to those who are oppressed by whatever injustices or discrimination — whether it has to do with economy, life in society, political life or the freedom of conscience or just religious freedom."

The Pope spoke in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel, where he was elected yesterday evening on the eighth ballot during two days of secret voting by 111 members of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

This morning's address, delivered in Italian-flavored Latin, marked the end of the secret conclave for the election of a successor to Pope John Paul I, who died on Sept. 26. The conclave started Saturday evening.

Mass With Cardinals

Pope John Paul II, wearing a gold-embroidered white cape over a white cassock, was seated in an armchair in front of the altar where he had just finished celebrating mass with the cardinals.

The 110 cardinals who were in conclave with the pontiff were seated on both sides of the chapel. Also present were several cardinals who had been barred from the papal election, under a rule laid down by



Pope John Paul II, right, greets his former superior, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate of Poland, after the new pontiff officiated yesterday at a mass in the Sistine Chapel at Vatican City.

Pope Paul VI in 1970, because they had reached their 80th birthday.

This afternoon, less than 24 hours after becoming head of the Roman Catholic Church, the pope briefly left the Vatican to visit a

sick Polish bishop in a hospital on a hill in the northwest of Rome.

He was nearly mobbed by doctors, nurses, relatives and friends of patients and neighborhood residents.

The Vatican announced that Pope John Paul II would formally inaugurate his pontificate in a solemn mass in St. Peter's Basilica — or in the square in front of the great church — next Sunday. Following the precedent set by John Paul I, the pontiff has let it be known that he wants to eschew the traditional investiture with the papal three-tiered crown.

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In today's address, the pontiff said that he considered it a personal commitment to put into effect the reforms envisaged by the Roman Catholic Church's Second Ecumenical Council, held between 1962 and 1965.

He dwelt particularly on the "collegial" concept of church government — sharing of responsibilities between the pope and the world's bishops — as emphasized by the Ecumenical Council. Pope John Paul II announced that joint church government by himself and the Episcopate would find "appropriate development."

The pope said that he intended to proceed on the road toward unity with "our brothers of other churches and Christian confession," by helping to remove obstacles.

He called for faithful adherence to Christian doctrine, as taught by the Church, noting that there were "dangers to certain truths of the Catholic faith." He was understood to allude to liberal theologians.

Referring to the liturgical reforms that the Second Ecumenical Council had enacted, such as substitution of local languages for Latin in the mass, the pope condemned "either arbitrary and uncontrolled innovation or the resistance to that which has been legitimately prescribed and introduced in the Sacred Rites." The last remark was clearly aimed at the traditionalist movement headed by Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, the French-born prelate whom Pope Paul VI suspended from his priestly functions.

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Reminder on Discipline

The pontiff also reminded believers and particularly the clergy of "the great discipline of the church." In an overt allusion to the norms of priestly celibacy, he said that "what is freely promised to God will always be maintained."

Churchmen here said that the pope (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

At 7-Nation Conference

Arabs Pledge to Tame Lebanon Christians

BEIT ED DINE, Lebanon, Oct. 17 (AP) — The seven-nation Arab conference on Lebanon ended today with a pledge to neutralize the rightist Lebanese Christians and, if necessary, to use force to end their collaboration with Israel.

The threat of action against the Israeli-backed Christian militias was one of eight major points contained in a statement issued at the end of the three-day conference. The meeting was called by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis to find a way to restore peace to the country.

The statement was largely a reiteration of previous Arab calls for the disarmament of private militias and an end to the Arab and press propaganda war waged by the Lebanese factions. Those calls have gone unheeded in the previous four years of fighting in Lebanon.

The statement also affirmed the need for the preservation of Lebanon's unity and independence.

Mandate Unmentioned

Observers noted, however, that the points did not refer to an extension of the mandate of the Syrian-dominated Arab League peacekeeping force, dispatched to Lebanon in November, 1976, to police the armistice that ended the civil war between rightist Christians and

the alliance of leftist Muslims and Palestinian guerrillas.

But one of the points spoke of the "exact, accurate and thorough application of the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions," which

created the Syrian-controlled Arab force in Lebanon.

The Syrians saved the Christians from defeat in the civil war, but since February the Syrians have been fighting to disarm the militias

and bring the Christian areas under Syrian control. More than 1,200 Christians were killed in the 10-day Syrian artillery and rocket attack in Beirut that was halted by a cease-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cites Success of U.S. Tour

Smith Willing to Meet Guerrilla Leaders

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia said yesterday that he and the black leaders of his transitional government were willing to meet with the leftist guerrilla chiefs who opposed them, but he expressed doubts about whether the guerrillas would show up.

Mr. Smith said that he, the Rev. Nehemiah Sibhole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, two of the three black leaders in the Rhodesian transition government, all of whom are touring the United States, would meet in Washington on Friday with State Department representatives to discuss proposed "all-party talks," which would include the two factions of the opposition Patriotic Front guerrillas, led by

Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

It was unclear which State Department officials would meet with Mr. Smith, but there was speculation here that David Newsome, an undersecretary of state, would be delegated, and perhaps Andrew

Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Smith said that his government repeatedly had been portrayed as unwilling to enter such talks, but that the opposite was true.

"Now that we have straightened

out the record there is a good chance of having an all-party conference," Mr. Smith said. "We have now called them [the Patriotic Front's] bluff."

Dollar at New Low; NYSE Off

PARIS, Oct. 17 (HT) — The dollar slid to new lows against the Deutsche mark and the Benelux currencies today despite what traders called substantial central bank support. Gold, meanwhile, surged almost \$4 an ounce in London to a new high of \$228 before closing at \$227.75.

In New York, prices on Wall Street continued their downturn, pushed by rising interest rates and the falling dollar. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.83 points to 866.34 and declines outpaced advances 1,531 to 143.

Reports from Africa have indicated that Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo may not attend such a meeting. However, a State Department spokesman said in Washington that the guerrillas "long standing position has been a willingness to attend an all-party meeting."

The spokesman said that U.S. officials viewed Mr. Smith's statements as a shift in policy, and that the talks on Friday were to "seek an elaboration on his public statement . . . and where he thinks this process will go in the future."

Mr. Smith credited the turn of events to the impact that he and his two black allies had made during their stay in the United States.

Mr. Sibhole, a former opponent of Mr. Smith's white government, told reporters that the United States sometimes tended to "play a negative role" in Rhodesian affairs by encouraging the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Smith Praises Carter

Mr. Smith praised President Carter for supporting further talks, but said that he appeared to be misinformed or incorrectly briefed on an all-party conference.

"President Carter has been saying that we are the ones who are obstructing what is going on," he said. "That's a misunderstanding on the part of your top man."

Mr. Smith said that his only condition was that there be no preconditions to such talks.

The choice in Rhodesia, he said in a speech last night to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, is "between the bullet and the ballot," the guerrillas and his transitional government.

41 Reported Dead

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Rhodesian troops killed 41 black nationalist guerrillas in separate countryside operations in the last 24 hours in a rash of violence claiming a total of 53 lives, the military command said today.

An evening communique said that troops killed 33 guerrillas in a series of clashes. An earlier communique said the Rhodesians killed six guerrillas, three collaborators and a guerrilla recruit.

News Analysis

Carter's Congress Record Is Better Than Predicted

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP) — With the 95th Congress finally adjourned, President Carter yesterday could look back on a two-year legislative record that is a mixture of solid achievements, a series of "white House-declared" "victories" that fell far short of their original objectives and some acknowledged setbacks.

But what is beyond dispute, is that it is a far better record than what was generally thought possible at the time of his inauguration. To get from where he was — for year Mr. Carter's competence in dealing with Congress has been openly questioned while his standing in the polls continued to decline — to where he found himself yesterday required the president to shed some principles and practices he brought with him as the political outsider came to Washington.

Among these were his proclaimed devotion to "cabinet government" with the least possible control by the White House, his determination to hold the size and powers of his staff to a minimum and his reluctance to engage in the give-and-take of tradeoffs that is at the heart of the legislative process.

Is Believed

Soviet Concern

Western influence in the election of a Polish president, the average person in the West would not constitute the dominant force in the election of a Polish president.

White House officials counted among the achievements of the last two years the passage of the Panama Canal treaties, the Middle East arms sale package, the lifting of the Turkish arms embargo, airline deregulation legislation, several parts of the president's urban policy and the bill to overhaul the Civil Service System.

In other cases, Mr. Carter fell short of some of his ambitious goals but could still claim to have made progress.

Congress enacted several parts of the administration's national energy policy, including the controversial tax-cut measure to deregulate the price of natural gas, but what finally passed was far from what the president had initially advocated.

At the last minute Congress also rejected a tax-cut measure, but without most of the "reforms" that Mr. Carter had sought. The Humphrey-Hawkins "full-employment" bill that has gone to the White House for Mr. Carter's signature is a shell of the original proposal.

The setbacks included the failure to enact welfare and labor law reforms.

South African Soldier Killed

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — A South African soldier was killed when his guard post in South-West Africa (Namibia) came under fire from across the Angolan border, military headquarters said here last night.

The Polish president was called in hospital.

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HARVEY RIDES AGAIN — When the Dallas transit system wanted a gimmick to promote the new ten-cent bus rides within the central-city area, they named the reduced-fare vehicles "Hop-a-Bus." Then they hired an artist to paint some of the buses pink and give them rabbit noses, ears and whiskers. But most people, like those shown here crossing a Dallas street, pay little or no attention to the giant rabbits, treating them as though they were invisible.

U.S. Diplomats Alarmed

Congress Jeopardizes Dues to UN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP)

A little-noticed amendment in the closing days of Congress may cut the flow of U.S. dues and other regular support to the United Nations, according to State Department officials.

The officials, alarmed at the potential impact that the withdrawal of U.S. financing from the world organization and several of its specialized agencies might have, sought unsuccessfully to arrange a last-minute legislative rider to reverse the action.

There is no sign that, at the time the actions were taken in the Senate and House, the lawmakers understood the potentially sweeping implications.

The amendment, introduced by Sen. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., was adopted by voice vote Aug. 3. It struck out \$27 million in U.S. dues payments for the United Nations and specified that no part of the U.S. dues money may be used for technical assistance by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

The action did not raise much alarm at the time because the House had opposed this approach, and diplomats counted on the

House-Senate conference committee to oppose the Helms amendment.

The conferees did oppose it, but the full House, at the urging of Rep. John Roussellot, R-Calif., voted two weeks ago to back the Helms amendment and the Senate approach. Rep. Roussellot, a former official of the John Birch Society, is one of the most conservative members of Congress.

Meanwhile, at the State Department it became apparent that the United Nations, under its financial regulations, would be unable to provide assurances that none of the U.S. dues money would be used for technical assistance.

The executive branch of government may not be able to disburse any of the estimated \$200 million in regular assessments to the United Nations or its agencies without a legal assurance that the United Nations cannot provide. And, according to State Department officials, top financial managers of the United Nations and its World Health Organization have said informally that the organizations cannot accept restricted funds in any case.

There has been a longstanding controversy over the appropriate

ness of using UN assessments — as opposed to voluntary contributions from various nations — for the purpose of technical assistance.

Sen. Helms and Rep. Roussellot used this issue in pushing through the amendment. There is no indication that lawmakers realized that their action could imperil all U.S. dues money for the United Nations.

President Carter, apparently reluctant to veto the State Department appropriation bill at this late date, signed it a week ago. But he did so protesting the Helms amendment, which he said "compromises this government's ability to fulfill its legally binding financial obligations to the United Nations and its specialized agencies." Mr. Carter said he intended to recommend promptly restoration of the technical assistance funds and elimination of the restrictive language that "jeopardizes our ability to support these international organizations."

The next scheduled U.S. payment of UN dues assessments is due in February. There seems little likelihood that any kind of legislative remedy to reverse the dues cutoff situation could be passed by the new Congress before then.

Upholds Rights of Nazis

U.S. High Court Bars Skokie Appeal

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The Supreme Court decided 7 to 2 yesterday to leave in effect a lower court ruling that the largely Jewish Chicago suburb of Skokie, Ill., violated the First Amendment when it passed a series of ordinances designed to prevent demonstrations by the American Nazis.

The court action was a victory for the American Civil Liberties Union, which had represented the Nazis in court and had argued that the Skokie ordinances violated constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly. In dissent, Justice Harry Blackmun protested that the Supreme Court should have used the dispute between Skokie and the Nazis as a means of deciding "whether... there is no limit whatsoever to the exercise of free speech." But the court's majority spurned that suggestion and refused to hear Skokie's appeal.

In practical terms, the court's action will have little impact. Last June U.S. Nazi leader Frank Collin called off plans to march in Skokie, the home of several thousand survivors of Hitler's Nazi regime. Mr. Collin said the Skokie march had been "pure agitation on our part to restore our free speech."

During the summer, the Nazis held two rallies in Chicago and several in other Chicago suburbs. They did not plan to demonstrate again in Skokie, although they have the right to do so.

The court's action marks the end of the line for Skokie in its attempt to argue that the proposed march was "an intentional incitement to riot and a deliberate provocation which does not merit First Amendment protection."

The court's refusal to review the case does not set a binding, national legal precedent. But the lower court ruling will remain in effect throughout Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, the states covered by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. That ruling could also be cited as authority elsewhere, if some other town tries to curb demonstrations in the way that Skokie did.

"I think the First Amendment emerged from this controversy unscathed," said David Goldberger, the attorney for the Illinois chapter of the ACLU who represented the Nazis.

For a time the ACLU's defense of the Nazis put the civil liberties group in severe financial straits. A number of ACLU members resigned or refused to renew their memberships, apparently because they felt that the ACLU should not be representing an avowedly anti-Semitic group like the Nazis.

Last spring the ACLU sent an emergency fund-raising appeal that emphasized that the defense of the

Nazi march was in line with the organization's belief in freedom of speech.

Ira Glasser, the ACLU's executive director, said yesterday that the appeal raised \$600,000, more than enough to offset the half million dollars that the organization estimates it lost because of its support of the Nazis.

Skokie had attempted to keep out the Nazis through a series of ordinances enacted on May 2 of last year.

One ordinance set up a permit system for all parades or assemblies in Skokie, and required applicants to obtain \$350,000 in liability and property-damage insurance. Another measure banned dissemination of materials inciting racial or religious hatred. A third measure barred demonstrations by members of political parties in uniform.

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals voted 2 to 1 to declare these ordinances unconstitutional. "We find we are unable to deny that the activities in which the [Nazis] wish to engage are within the ambit of the First Amendment," the majority said.

In urging the Supreme Court to review this ruling, Justice Blackmun conceded that there may be no limits to the First Amendment right to free speech.

But he said, "When citizens assert, not casually but with deep conviction, that the proposed demonstration is scheduled at a place and in a manner that is taunting and overwhelmingly offensive to the citizens of that place, that assertion, uncomfortable though it may be for judges, deserves to be examined." Only Justice Byron White joined Justice Blackmun.

In June the court had denied requests by Skokie for a temporary stay that would have barred any march by the Nazis.

In other actions yesterday, the Supreme Court:

● Agreed to settle the protracted legal disputes between Indian and non-Indian fishermen in Washington state. The justices will decide whether U.S. District Judge George Boldt of Washington was correct when he ruled that a series of treaties give Washington Indians the right to harvest up to 50 percent of the \$50-million-a-year salmon catch in Puget Sound and other waters. The state of Washington has declined to enforce Mr. Boldt's ruling, and Washington state courts have held that the 50-50 division violates the rights of non-Indian fishermen to equal protection of the laws.

● Refused to hear an appeal by Illinois authorities of a federal court ruling that several provisions of the Illinois Abortion Act of 1975 are unconstitutional. The lower court struck down a requirement

that elaborate public records be maintained of all abortions. It also held unconstitutional a provision that doctors must tell women preparing for abortions of the "competency of the fetus" — such as, but not limited to, what the fetus looks like, the fetus's ability to move [and] swallow."

● Left standing a ruling by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals that the use of deadly force by police in attempting to arrest a felon is unconstitutional, so long as the felon does not threaten anyone's safety.

Los Angeles Times



THE DIAMOND FOR YOU

Now you have the opportunity to buy fine quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use from the leading first source diamond company at the diamond centre of the world. Contact us for full information or visit us.

IDS International Diamond Sales

Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 031-31 77 64. Telex: 35355 IDS NL. London Salon: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP. Tel. 01-838 43 43. (All Diamonds Guaranteed by Certificate)

St. Pauli Hotel Wiesbaden/Frankfurt

NASSAUER HOF

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Clocks	13	3,599
Coins & Medals	32	10,800
Collectors Items	14	12,869
Costumes & Lace	5	1,600
Ethnographia	5	1,100
Firearms	4	800
Furniture	250	77,008
Furs	9	3,070
Jewels	39	17,058
Lead Soldiers	7	2,210
Music	13	1,100
Oriental Ceramics	36	10,224
Pewter	6	270
Pictures & Sculpture	112	22,057
Porcelain	46	12,778
Pot Lids	9	1,080
Prints	15	2,400
Scientific Insts.	7	1,190
Silver	74	21,547
Stamps	39	17,150

ANNUAL TURNOVER £23,865,505

Threat Is Seen to Trudeau

Liberals Get Setback In Canada Voting

By Stanley Meisler

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 — English-speaking Canadians, in an anti-government mood, yesterday dealt the ruling Liberal Party a series of by-election defeats that could endanger the future leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau and the Liberals managed to do well only in the French-speaking province of Quebec. The Progressive Conservatives gained 5 Liberal seats in Ontario and 1 in Manitoba, winning 10 of 15 contests for vacant House of Commons seats.

The results did not affect control of the House of Commons. The Liberals now hold a majority of 136 of the 264 seats compared with 141 after the 1974 election. The Conservatives have 97 compared with 95, the New Democrats 17 as against 16, and the minor Social Credit Party 9 compared with 11. Five MPs were elected as independents; there was only one independent four years ago.

Perhaps as important as the outcome was the popular vote. The Conservatives averaged almost 49 percent of the popular vote in the 15 contests for vacant Commons seats, up 9 percent from the last general election in 1974, while the Liberals dropped to 30.5 percent from 41.3 percent.

The by-elections were widely interpreted as a test of national sentiment in advance of the general elections that Mr. Trudeau must call before next July.

Canadian analysts cautioned against exaggerating the importance of the test. Voters, protesting in this vote, might choose differently in a general election when they know that their votes will determine whether Mr. Trudeau, who will be 59 tomorrow, continues as prime minister or gives up the post to 39-year-old Joe Clark, the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party.

Mr. Trudeau, after returns came in, said that he did not consider the results a personal rebuke. Yet he could hardly find solace in the returns. It is an axiom of Canadian politics that the Liberals cannot win a national election unless their votes from Ontario, the most populous English-speaking province of Canada, equal their votes in the party's Quebec stronghold.

In Ontario this time, the Liberals suffered defeat after defeat. The party had won five of the seven contested Ontario seats in the 1974 general elections. All five were taken by the Progressive Conservative Party.

Although the separatist sentiment of French Quebec did not figure as an obvious issue in the campaign, the results also touched that deep problem. The Conservatives did as poorly in French Quebec as the Liberals did in the English-speaking areas. The Conservatives, who had won one of the three contested Quebec seats in 1974, lost it to the Liberals. It was the only case of the Liberals taking a seat away from any other party in the elections.

Canadian politics have long been haunted by the possibility of a national electoral split along racial lines, with the Liberals representing only French-speaking Canadians and the Conservatives only English-speaking Canadians. If the next general elections follow the trends in yesterday's by-elections, that is exactly what would happen.

More than 3,000 of the 3,800 troops of Brigade 75 come from Fort Hood, Texas. The remainder will come from U.S. bases in the southern part of West Germany. Until now, U.S. troops have been stationed only in the south or in West Berlin.

© Los Angeles Times

Russia Plans A-Fuel Use For Central City Heating

By Robert Gillette

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 — Along with breeder reactors, Soviet nuclear researchers say that they are working on a new kind of nuclear power plant to provide steam heat for towns and cities, an application that has received only minimal attention in the West.

Fully 30 percent of the coal, oil and natural gas burned by the Soviet Union is for heating purposes, according to Valery Legasov, deputy director of the Kurchatov nuclear institute in Moscow. "Our task is to replace this organic fuel with nuclear fuel," he says.

In the United States and most other Western countries, where nearly every home, apartment house and office building has its own furnace, the concept of central heating for entire cities has only recently been considered — and would seem to involve an expensive urban plumbing job.

In Scandinavia and West Germany, there are a handful of so-called co-generation power plants that generate electricity and pipe the waste steam to apartments, shops and offices.

In the Soviet Union, however, the practice is old and established. All of Moscow and Leningrad are heated by steam from fossil fuel-burning electric power plants. In all, more than a thousand co-generation plants in the Soviet Union provide 55 to 60 percent of the country's residential heating.

Faced with diminishing resources of cheap oil, coal and natural gas, Soviet energy planners are placing their hopes on nuclear power, at least until it is economical to tap vast new deposits of fossil fuels in Siberia.

As a first experimental step toward heating communities with nuclear power, Soviet energy authorities have built four 12-megawatt uranium and graphite reactors near Bilibino, a gold-mining center of 10,000 in the remote Magadan region of eastern Siberia 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

They supply electricity and steam heat, and have been working well, authorities say. Modeled after the world's first nuclear power plant, fired up outside Moscow in 1954, the reactors at Bilibino co-

stitute the only nuclear power station in the world that operates on top of permafrost, according to Soviet researchers.

A drawback to urban nuclear heating is that the power plant — like all of the country's existing fossil-fueled co-generation plants — must be close to population centers so that the heat is not lost in transit. The Bilibino station is three miles from town, but Soviet planners believe that the ideal distance would be within two miles of consumers.

Because it seems inadvisable to place full-sized nuclear power plants in densely populated cities, Mr. Legasov said, researchers have set about developing a special low-temperature, low-pressure water-cooled reactor that would be even less susceptible to uncontrollable accidents than most. Such a plant, it is thought, could be relatively simple and reliable yet produce 300 million watts of heat, but no electricity.

"It is quite clear that the precautionary measures should be very rigid for this purpose, since the system will be very close to the consumer," Mr. Legasov told a group of U.S. journalists recently, adding, "We believe we'll be able to put this into practice at the beginning of the 1980s."

© Los Angeles Times

Heavy Drinking, Cancer Linked In U.S. Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported today that 10 million Americans are now problem drinkers and that heavy alcohol consumption is "indisputably involved" in causing cancer.

"Excessive consumption of alcohol takes a terrible toll on the health, safety and happiness of millions of Americans," HEW Secretary Joseph Califano said as he sent a special report to Congress.

In addition to 10 million adult problem drinkers, or 7 percent of the adult population, the department said that more than 3 million (or 19 percent) of young people aged 14 to 19 have problems related to alcohol consumption. More than 200,000 deaths a year may be associated with the misuse of alcohol, the report said, including half of traffic fatalities, half of homicides and a third of suicides.

The report also charged that heavy drinking is connected with cancer.

"Alcohol is indisputably involved in the causation of cancer and its consumption is one of the few types of exposure known to increase the risk of cancer at various sites in the human body," Mr. Califano said, citing a "marked excess of mortality from cancers of the mouth and pharynx, larynx, esophagus, liver and lung" among heavy drinkers.

By claiming that East Germany's postwar switch to Communism and so-called "anti-fascism" had completely replaced the former social order, the country's rulers have up to now suppressed an open discussion of the past and have implicitly denied the involvement in Nazi atrocities by those who are now East Germans.

Mr. Grosse warned of "devastating consequences" if the Communists persisted in placing the blame for Nazi atrocities on West Germany alone and in alleging that "we have no link with our past."

Mr. Galsinski noted that East German history books made it appear as if "that country was one of the wartime victors over Nazi Germany."

The Jewish leader, whose community in West Berlin of more than 5,600 members is the largest and most active in all of Germany, said he was grateful to the churchmen for opening the debate. "We have a free discussion in the West about

extremist and neo-Nazi activities," he said in a talk a few days ago, "while in East Germany such news is suppressed."

In his analysis, the anti-Semitic, pro-fascist attitudes result partly from East Germany's constant political propaganda against Israel. As in West Germany, he added, older people still devoted to the Nazi Reich are seen to exert a pro-Hitler influence on the young generation.

Mr. Galsinski also said he assumed that since East Germany called itself "anti-fascist" such young people opposed to the regime may have come to look with approval on things fascist.

Only a few hundred Jews are still left in East Germany. About half of the 17 million East Germans are Protestants, while 10 percent are Roman Catholics.

Bishop Schoenher, who is seeking to strengthen the stand and the influence of the Christian churches in the Communist regime, took a cautiously balanced position at the synod debate. He said while he shared the concern of Mr. Grosse and others, there could be no doubt "that in principle our society is seeking to cast off the terrible vestiges of fascism."

Since earlier this year, when the bishop and other church leaders met with party secretary Erich Honecker and Premier Willi Stoph, the evangelical clergy has begun to carve out for itself an independent political position, speaking up about controversial issues and encouraging public discussion.

The struggle against anti-Semitism and racism is only the latest issue the church has taken up. For months, pastors and Christian believers have been involved in a nationwide campaign to counter a new compulsory program of military instruction in all East German schools.

The bishop and his colleagues want to make sure, however, that their new activities serve as criticism within the system and are not turned into Western propaganda against East Germany. "Western polemics against the German Democratic Republic necessarily endanger the free room the church is seeking to create for an open discussion within the country," an aide to the bishop said.

MARKT HEIDENFELD, West Germany, Oct. 17 (AP) — Nazi slogans daubed over 31 windows and concrete paving blocks at a secondary school have been discovered in this town in Bavaria's lower Franconian region, police said.

The slogans included "Hitler Awaken," "Long live Adolf Hitler" and "Death to the Jew-woman." Police said they are investigating.

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP) — Police increased security precautions at Jewish institutions in West Berlin yesterday after abortive time-bomb attacks on the headquarters of the city's Jewish community and a Jewish-owned shop.

A bomb left in a plastic bag outside the Shalom delicatessen shop on busy Joachimstaler-strasse exploded late Sunday after it had been discovered and removed from the site by a passing pedestrian.

He called police when he heard a ticking noise from inside the bag, but the bomb exploded before disposal experts could arrive.

Police said the blast and flying bomb splinters caused extensive damage to the entrance drive of an apartment building in the Wilmsdorf suburb, where the pedestrian had abandoned the bomb.

The second bomb, in a similar plastic bag, was discovered by another pedestrian outside the administrative headquarters of West Berlin's 5,600-strong Jewish community at about the same time. Police experts managed to defuse it before it could go off.



HAPPY LANDING — Young members of a group of 346 Vietnamese refugees appear happy to have arrived at Stansted Airport, England. The refugees, including 156 children, arrived Monday and have been granted permission to stay in Britain. The group was rescued by a British ship from their escape boat, which was in danger of sinking in the South China Sea.

Church Leaders See Trend in Youth

E. Germans Fear Rising Anti-Semitism

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (NYT) — A flare-up of anti-Semitic activities and attitudes among the young in East Germany and the re-emergence of racist, even neo-Nazi, tendencies are causing concern to Jewish and Christian leaders and have kindled the first public debate about such trends in the country.

Bishop Albrecht Schoenher, the head of the Protestant church in East Germany, said at a synod meeting last month that he was worried and scared to hear that "for reasons unknown young people play a game that takes the form of a Jewish program."

Heinz Galsinski, the head of West Berlin's Jewish community, said that a Jewish cemetery in East Berlin had to be closed for some time this spring after graves there had been desecrated with swastikas. Nazi symbols also had been painted on walls of some houses in East Berlin, he added.

At a school near Rostock on the Baltic, 10th-graders this April "celebrated" Hitler's birthday.

The most severe and searching criticism came from the Rev. Ludwig Grosse, 45, the superintendent of Protestant churches in Saalfeld, Thuringia. Addressing the same East Berlin synod conference as Bishop Schoenher, he warned of "grave dangers" for the future because anti-Semitism and ultranationalism were still alive.

"No attempt has been made in our country to face up to those dangerous mental attitudes that in an intolerable way are still in existence throughout the land or are re-emerging," he said. East Germans, he said, showed nationalistic arrogance toward their neighbors and to foreigners, calling Polish visitors "policemen" and describing Arab workers as "camel drivers."

He said that a young woman, carrying the child of a foreign worker and about to marry the man, had come to him in tears and said that she and her husband-to-be could not stay on in East Germany "because we are being treated as the last dirt."

The passionate discussion at the church meeting was triggered by the Protestant clergy's decision to probe deeper into Germany's Nazi past and to mark through Christian-Jewish ceremonies the 40th anniversary of the infamous "crystal night," the destructions of Nov. 9, 1938, when storm troops set fire to synagogues and devastated Jewish homes and businesses.

The East German churches have asked believers to pray for the Jewish survivors of the holocaust, and for their new homeland, Israel, and to confess to God Christian involvement in the Nazi deeds. "Our guilt cannot be dismissed by suppressing it, by keeping silent or by denying our part," the church message said. "That is why we want to confess our sins to God and ask for forgiveness."

By claiming that East Germany's postwar switch to Communism and so-called "anti-fascism" had completely replaced the former social order, the country's rulers have up to now suppressed an open discussion of the past and have implicitly denied the involvement in Nazi atrocities by those who are now East Germans.

Mr. Grosse warned of "devastating consequences" if the Communists persisted in placing the blame for Nazi atrocities on West Germany alone and in alleging that "we have no link with our past."

Mr. Galsinski noted that East German history books made it appear as if "that country was one of the wartime victors over Nazi Germany."

The Jewish leader, whose community in West Berlin of more than 5,600 members is the largest and most active in all of Germany, said he was grateful to the churchmen for opening the debate. "We have a free discussion in the West about

extremist and neo-Nazi activities," he said in a talk a few days ago, "while in East Germany such news is suppressed."

In his analysis, the anti-Semitic, pro-fascist attitudes result partly from East Germany's constant political propaganda against Israel. As in West Germany, he added, older people still devoted to the Nazi Reich are seen to exert a pro-Hitler influence on the young generation.

Mr. Galsinski also said he assumed that since East Germany called itself "anti-fascist" such young people opposed to the regime may have come to look with approval on things fascist.

Only a few hundred Jews are still left in East Germany. About half of the 17 million East Germans are Protestants, while 10 percent are Roman Catholics.

Bishop Schoenher, who is seeking to strengthen the stand and the influence of the Christian churches in the Communist regime, took a cautiously balanced position at the synod debate. He said while he shared the concern of Mr. Grosse and others, there could be no doubt "that in principle our society is seeking to cast off the terrible vestiges of fascism."

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The struggle against anti-Semitism and racism is only the latest issue the church has taken up. For months, pastors and Christian believers have been involved in a nationwide campaign to counter a new compulsory program of military instruction in all East German schools.

The bishop and his colleagues want to make sure, however, that their new activities serve as criticism within the system and are not turned into Western propaganda against East Germany. "Western polemics against the German Democratic Republic necessarily endanger the free room the church is seeking to create for an open discussion within the country," an aide to the bishop said.

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The slogans included "Hitler Awaken," "Long live Adolf Hitler" and "Death to the Jew-woman." Police said they are investigating.

10 Said Dead, Many Hurt As Iranian Riots Continue

TEHRAN, Iran, Oct. 17 (AP) — At least 10 persons were killed yesterday and scores wounded in violence across Iran, the 40th day of mourning for victims of Black Friday, according to press reports.

Tehran newspapers reported at least five were killed in confrontations with police and security forces in four southern towns. In Kerman, five were said to be killed and as many as 50 wounded in clashes between two groups — one supporting self-exiled Shiite Muslim leader Ayatollah Khomeini and the other opposing him.

Rioters in Andimeshk smashed bank windows and set fire to an education office before clashing with police; two persons were killed and at least 50 wounded. Similar incidents took place in the neighboring town of Dezful, where two deaths were reported. Aid in the small town of Bandar-Abbas, one person was reported killed and a dozen wounded in clashes between demonstrators and police.

In the disturbances in Kerman, about 200 stick-wielding slum-dwellers were reported to have raided a parking lot near Kerman Jomeh mosque, setting fire to hundreds of motorcycles belonging to members of religious groups that had gathered to mourn those killed in Jahle Square.

Radio Iran reported that three U.S. employees of the Bell Helicopter Co. were slightly injured in Esfahan, in central Iran, when two persons on a motor scooter hurled a hand grenade into a bus carrying company personnel home from work. About 10 employees were reported to be aboard the vehicle at the time.

Informed sources said the bombing appeared to be a direct attack on the American community in Esfahan, where about 1,500 U.S. citizens are employed by Bell in a Cobra gunship (armed helicopter) program.

About 12,000 Americans live in Esfahan, located about 400 kilometers south of Tehran. Many of them work for U.S. companies training Iran's air force and army to use U.S.-supplied military equipment.

East Germany Seizes West German Couple

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP) — East German authorities have arrested a West German couple, which the official news agency ADN yesterday described as dangerous spies.

The agency said that Heinz and Gisela Schlabe were "caught red-handed," but it did not say where, why or when. The couple was described as specialists trained by the West German intelligence agency. They allegedly spied in East Germany "systematically for several years."

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In 3 Assaults

Record 14 Climb Everest In French-German Team

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Seven climbers in a French-German team today made a record triumphant final assault on Mount Everest after being out of contact with their base camp for 24 hours, the Tourism Ministry said.

The mountaineers radioed their success to a base camp that they had set a record for placing the highest number of persons on the 29,028-foot (8,848-meter) peak: 14 climbers in three assaults, China, Austria and India shared the previous record with nine.

One of the climbers to reach Everest's summit today is a Polish woman, Wanda Rutkiewicz, 34, an engineer from Warsaw and the first European woman to achieve the feat.

Despite avalanches that wiped out the expedition's third and fourth camps, reported by the first assault group when it returned to the base camp Sunday, expedition leader Karl Herlingkoffer said that he was not worried about the seven when they were out of contact for a time today because the weather had been good.

Mr. Herlingkoffer, 62, a businessman from Munich, and Pierre Mazzeaud, 49, France's former minister of sports and culture, lead a team that already has set several records. Mr. Mazzeaud is the oldest man to have scaled the summit.

When the first six climbers reached the top in the first two assaults they became the largest number to succeed in autumn, when the climb is most difficult. The first assault group Sunday beat the previous autumn record set by a British team in 1975. It is the first time a German or French team has ever climbed the height of Everest.

The group hopes to challenge a 1956 Swiss record next by climbing Everest's 27,923-foot Lhotse peak on the same expedition.

The French now say they may not climb Lhotse this trip. "Mazzeaud is not in the mood right now. He will decide Wednesday," said a ministry spokesman in radio contact with the base camp.

The three assaults may also have been a record in the number of nationalities in one group to reach Everest's summit, a team member said. The 14 are from Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria and Nepal.

The seven in the third group included the Polish woman, Wanda Rutkiewicz, 34, an Alpine guide from Scu-Ulm, Switzerland; Wilhelm Klimek, 37, a technician from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany; Robert Altenbach, a builder from Adelboden, Switzerland; and three Sherpa guides.

Saturday's group was comprised of three Germans and Sunday's group included three French and one Austrian. All three assaults were made through the normal Southeast Ridge.

The ministry said that two other German members of the group left the base camp today to make a fourth attempt on the highest peak.

U.K. Editor Sees Bankruptcy in Strike at Paper

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — The Daily Telegraph, one of Britain's leading national newspapers, faces bankruptcy if its printers do not agree to a strike quickly, the company's chairman and editor in chief, Lord Hartwell, warned yesterday.

"The paper is stopped, no revenue is being earned, creditors' bills are becoming due, all salaries and wages are pouring out — some £750,000 [£1.5 million] a week," Lord Hartwell said in a letter to 3,000 employees.

The Daily Telegraph and its Sunday edition, the Sunday Telegraph, have not published in London for 11 days, missing more than 10 million copies of the paper.

The dispute stemmed from the refusal of 24 members of the National Graphical Association printers' union to operate new telecommunications and electronic equipment without extra pay. The union declared an official strike after 240 other printers joined the action.

Overseas Voter Measure Approved by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP) — The Senate has completed congressional action on a bill to enable Americans abroad to participate in national elections without incurring local state or federal tax liability as a result of their exercise of constitutional rights to register and vote.

The bill, which the House approved 327 to 78 on Sept. 19, was passed unanimously in the Senate Friday in the session-ending rush. But it has not yet been received at the White House for President Carter's expected signature into law.

The major provision in the legislation, which amends the Voting Rights Act of 1975, is that involving tax liability. Other amendments included in the bill are:

- An extension of the right to vote by absentee ballot in federal elections to members of armed forces on active service, to their spouses and dependents and to members of the U.S. merchant marine and their spouses and dependents.

- A recommendation that a uniform registration system be adopted, using the official federal postcard registration application as a simultaneous application for an absentee ballot.

- A broadening of the requirement that only a valid U.S. passport or State Department identity card be considered acceptable identification for a citizen seeking

to register and vote. Any identification valid for state and local registration would be acceptable under the amendment.

A directive to appropriate postal and state election officials notifying that mail delivery of notified material is to be expedited. Final enactment of the bill is expected by presidential signature.

should alleviate the fear of overseas Americans who failed to register to vote because they did not wish to incur liability to state taxes. A spokesman for Democrats Abroad said recently that this fear has hindered the effectiveness of Americans living out of the country in presenting their case to Congress on issues concerning them.

Mail Workers Strike Throughout Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Canadian postal workers were called out on a nationwide strike today by their union directors despite a government warning that would move immediately to an any walkouts through legislation.

About 23,000 members of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers walked out only hours after a so-called member union committee met with the acting labor minister, Andre Ouellet, who said that he had rejected his proposals to bring both sides back to the bargaining table.

A Long Look at U.S. Sight Data: Men See Better Than Women

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Men have better eyesight than women and blacks see better than whites. Also, lots of Americans have an unnerving tendency to let one eye wander when they talk to you.

Those were some of the results reported yesterday in a survey by the government's National Center for Health Statistics, which examined slightly more than 10,000 persons between the ages of 1 and 74.

It presented these statistics:

- An estimated 30.8 million Americans — one in seven — have latent "strabismus" or "cross-eye," in which a weak muscle allows one eye to wander and look at a different image from the other eye. In layman's terms, that is a wandering eye.

- More females (60.9 percent) than males (50.5 percent) have trouble seeing, including the number who complain of problems even after they get glasses or contact lenses.

- Fewer black males and females (36.1 percent and 50 percent) have trouble seeing than white males and females (52.1 percent and 62.5 percent).

Although no explanation was offered, the study also found that more people between the ages of 6 and 74 in the Northeast and Midwest wear glasses than in the South and West.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare said that the report indicated 6 of 10 Americans between the ages of 6 and 74 have never worn glasses or contact lenses. And it confirmed that eyesight deteriorates with age.

"The proportion of the population . . . wearing corrective lenses increases from 11.9 percent at ages 6-11 years to 94.6 percent at age 65-74 years," it said.



The American Community Schools

N°9 BUSING

The American Community School's fleet of buses offers an extensive door-to-door service covering much of central and suburban London and adjacent counties. Shuttle services are available to many local train stations.

For full details of all seven Schools, contact:

Obituaries

Giovanni Gronchi, Led Italy From 1955 to 1962

ROME, Oct. 17 (AP)—Giovanni Gronchi, 91, president of Italy from 1955-62 and one of the most distinguished leaders of post-war Italy, died early yesterday at his home here.

When he became Italy's second president in 1955, Mr. Gronchi, a center-right Christian Democrat, was a source of considerable concern to the U.S. Embassy here. But during his tenure he did nothing to justify fears that he might lead Italy away from the West.

Still, there were trying moments. In 1957 he reportedly wrote directly to President Dwight Eisenhower, criticizing U.S. policy in the Middle East. The Italian Foreign Ministry was said to have halted the letter, reportedly telling Mr. Gronchi that it agreed with the United States and pointedly adding that his office was mainly ceremonial.

But the peppery Mr. Gronchi was never one to accept relegation to a figurehead role; as president, he remained keenly interested in Italy's politics despite criticism.

craft, textile machinery, printing presses, electronics, power tools and valves. Mr. Rockwell was the chairman of the firm's international division, Willard Rockwell Jr.

Mr. Rockwell was a military supplies adviser whose businesses were involved almost totally in military production during World War II.

Abdel Halim Mahmoud

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Abdel Halim Mahmoud, 68, the grand sheikh of Al Azhar and one of Islam's top religious leaders, died today from the effects of prostate surgery performed last week, his office announced.

Mr. Mahmoud, who had a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Paris, had supported President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel, but regularly preached the need to regain Jerusalem. But the council of Al Azhar University, a group of religious leaders which Mr. Mahmoud also headed, endorsed the Camp David peace accords even though they did not mention Jerusalem.

Al Azhar is made up of a 1,000-



Giovanni Gronchi
...in 1956.

year-old mosque, a university and several religious institutes. Mr. Mahmoud was spiritual head of the mosque, a post which traditionally carries with it great influence in Islamic affairs. Modern Islam has no central religious leader like the pope or the archbishop of Canterbury.

President Anwar Sadat appointed Mr. Mahmoud as sheikh of Al Azhar before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Dancer-Actor Dan Dailey Dies, Starred in 30s-40s

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Dan Dailey, 62, who gained fame as a song and dance man in the 1930s and 1940s, died Sunday at his home.

A spokesman for the family said yesterday that Mr. Dailey died of severe anemia. He had been ill for several months.

Mr. Dailey, who received an Academy Award nomination for "Mother Wore Tights," gained fame in a series of musicals, co-starring in several with Betty Grable.

In 1969-1971 he starred in the television series, "The Governor and I," and appeared on Broadway last year despite undergoing surgery for a fractured hip.

The New York-born actor always considered dancing a "lucrative hobby." His first film role with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in 1940 was that of a "heavy."

He grew up in a theatrical community and began taking dancing lessons when he was 14. Soon he and a schoolmate were working for \$2.50 each hoofing in a minstrel show.

Croatian Exile Killed in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—Bruno Basic, a member of a Croatian exile group, was killed here by an unknown gunman late last night, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Mr. Basic was a member of the executive committee of an organization called Matica, which he described as similar to the Ustashi organization, an extreme rightist Croatian movement opposed to the Yugoslav regime.

The spokesman said that Mr. Basic was a journalist who lived in Britain. He was shot by a man hidden in the doorway of a house in northern Paris as he was entering the building to visit a friend.



Dan Dailey
...in 1977

Mr. Dailey danced in the chorus line at the Roxy and on a cruise ship bound for the West Indies before he was introduced to burlesque king Harold Minsky, who put the dancer in a clown outfit with floppy shoes to entertain the audience before the women came on stage.

Soon, Mr. Dailey appeared in the Broadway musicals "Babes in Arms," "Stars in Your Eyes" and "I Married an Angel," where he was seen by an MGM scout who signed him to a contract in 1940.

His first movie role in "The Mortal Storm," was followed by several other dramas.

TV Satellite Test

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The European space agency satellite OTS-2, launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., five months ago, has successfully completed its first tests transmitting television program beyond continental Europe, the agency said today.

Experts Urge Research to Improve Accuracy

Policy of Annual Pap Tests Questioned

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 — Two widely practiced health measures — the annual Pap smear test to detect cervical cancer in women and the electronic monitoring of fetuses to pick up early signs of trouble — were criticized yesterday at a meeting of public health authorities.

Two researchers questioned current medical policy that all women more than 20 years of age should have Pap smears at least once a year.

Dr. Anne-Marie Foltz of New York University said that the accuracy of the test is questionable because of a 20 to 30 percent incidence of false negatives, and that it has not been well established that screening large numbers of women has any effect on the death rate from cervical cancer.

Dr. Foltz said that, because of the rising cost of health care, Pap-test screening should be looked at more closely to see whether the money spent on it can be justified. She said that the test became standard recommended policy without ever being subjected to controlled trials to determine its efficacy.

"I am not saying the test should be discontinued, but that more research should be done to improve accuracy of the test and to learn which women should have it regularly," she said.

Citing recent reports from Great Britain and Canada that discount the need for annual or frequent Pap tests except for high-risk women, Dr. Foltz said, "The cost of annual screening may not be justifiable in terms of benefits."

Dr. Foltz and Dr. Jennifer Kelsey, an epidemiologist at Yale

School of Medicine, presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association here.

The Pap test has been widely promoted for women for more than 30 years. About 80 percent of women more than 17 years of age have reported having had one test in the past year, and 75 percent said that they have had at least one test in their lives.

The American Cancer Society has urged all women to have regular Pap tests, saying that early testing could greatly reduce the incidence of cervical cancer.

Dr. Foltz said a task force should be set up to determine the state of cervical cancer screening and to find out which women are high risks.

Two years ago, the National Cancer Institute assembled such a task force but its report, Dr. Foltz said, has never been published.

The value of electronic monitoring of unborn babies was questioned by Dr. David Banta, manager of the health program of the Office of Technology Assessment, a government agency that advises Congress on technological matters.

Dr. Banta said that electronic monitoring "has little if any proven benefit" that cannot be obtained with a stethoscope and that it is costly and dangerous.

There are three types of electronic monitoring of fetuses. One uses

sound to monitor the fetal heart rate and the contractions of the womb. The second passes electrodes and a small tube through the mother's cervix. The third requires a sample of the fetus's blood, obtained by tapping its vein.

According to Dr. Banta, at least half of all deliveries in the United States are monitored electronically. An obstetrician at the County-L University of Southern California Medical Center, which has been an advocate of fetal monitoring, doubted that the procedure is that common.

The purpose of monitoring is to learn as early as possible whether the unborn baby is suffering from stresses that can cause brain damage, so that the baby can be delivered as quickly as possible to avoid complications like cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

However, Dr. Banta said, the technology was not adequately evaluated before it became common practice. He said that there are no studies showing that the procedure accomplishes its goals. He estimated that the cost of the procedure in the United States totals \$411 million annually.

Its chief risks to the infant are bleeding and scalp infection. To the mother, the main risk is infection and unnecessary Caesarian deliveries done to deliver the baby quickly, according to Dr. Banta.

He noted that Congress has just passed a bill that would create a national center for health technology to assess the efficiency, safety, cost effectiveness and social and ethical desirability of medical techniques. That bill is awaiting Mr. Carter's signature.

Los Angeles Times

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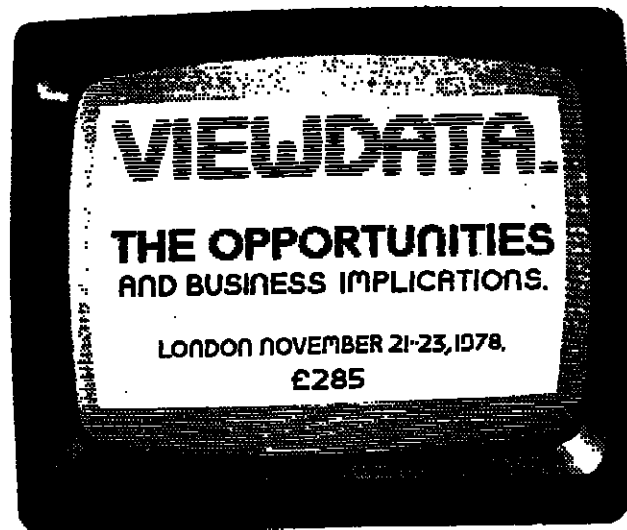
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The Second John Paul

The conclave that chose Pope John Paul II took a little longer than that which selected John Paul I. But the drama it projected on the world was far greater than even that of the warm, relatively unknown but immediately charismatic Patriarch of Venice. For not only is Karol Wojtyla, at 58, the youngest Pope of this century, he is the first non-Italian Pope in 455 years. He is also the first Pole to be selected as Pope, the first of a nation that, through a millennium, was a citadel of Catholicism in Eastern Europe. And in that context, by a paradox of modern history, John Paul II is the first churchman from a Communist state to ascend the papal throne.

In the extent of his educational sophistication, as well as in the breadth of his direct sympathy for the world's poor, John Paul II represents the kind of scope many Catholics — and non-Catholics — hoped might mark the successor of John Paul I. In his ability to combine an innovative social consciousness with deep respect for the older theology of the Church, he represents the mood of the conclave that chose the first John Paul to bridge the divisions, real and potential, in the Catholic Church. So in these aspects, John Paul II — and he emphasized this by his choice of name, linking all three of his immediate predecessors in the Papacy — stands for much that has moved the Catholic Church since the accession of John XXIII.

But it is Cardinal Wojtyla's role as archbishop of Cracow that presents the most fascinating element of the conclave's choice. For Poland is a Communist state, heir to the Marxist tradition of regarding religion as an enemy of the people. Yet Poland remains strongly Catholic, especially, but by no means wholly, in its rural areas. Indeed, Catholicism is a powerful aspect of Polish nationality — part of that rivalry among Polish

Catholics, German Lutherans and Russian Orthodox which marked and marred Eastern Europe, as the opera "Boris Godunov" makes very plain.

And now a Polish prelate heads the world's Catholics. Does this portend a new confrontation between the Vatican and the Kremlin? What effect will it have on Poland, or, for that matter, on Italy, where the Pope's little state is surrounded by territory in which Communists have become increasingly effective? And how will the new Pope treat the "opening to the East" that Pope Paul VI launched, and which tempered old animosities between Communists and Catholics?

Students of the Church and of its principal spokesmen tend to differ on the exact stand taken by the archbishop of Cracow in this relationship. That Poland's Cardinal Wyszynski was the most formidable of opponents to Communist attacks on freedom of religious observance is well known; what is less clear is whether Cardinal Wojtyla's role was entirely in support of his senior, or whether he sought (and, presumably, will continue to seek) constructive dialogue with the Communist leadership.

In any case, his election can only strengthen the Catholic Church behind the Iron Curtain, while his evident respect for, and assistance to, the poor will strike a harmonious chord within the Third World. Theological conservatism may awaken or strengthen divisive movements within the presently troubled Catholic Church. But certainly it would be impossible to predict Pope John Paul II's course, or the degree of success it might achieve. He himself was a surprise for the world — his reign may well bring many more.

The 95th Congress

The new tax law is a striking signal of the sharp reversal in political purpose that made the 95th Congress extraordinary. It abandoned the orthodoxies that its predecessors had followed for nearly a generation. This dramatic change in attitudes reaches well beyond taxation, and it is being generated by a stagnation of the economy that has already run at least five years.

Successive Congresses had whittled away at the tax code for years, making it generally a little more progressive, shifting the burden slowly to the wealthier taxpayers. Throughout the 1960s, but particularly during the Nixon years, presidents and Congresses had joined in a huge expansion of social benefits to citizens, most notably in old-age pensions and medical care. The numbers of people living in poverty steadily declined. It was all financed out of economic growth — which, during the long boom of the 1960s, was phenomenal. As long as the size of the pie kept increasing, it was never necessary to reduce the incomes of some in order to give more to others. The only question was over the distribution of the dividends of growth.

But that pattern of growth ended in the early 1970s. Last week, the Labor Department published figures showing that earnings of wage and salary workers, corrected for inflation, have not increased over the past year and, in fact, remain lower than they were in 1973 before the recession. If the pie is no longer growing, then the political implications of the old policies change profoundly. In order to give more to some, it would become necessary actually to reduce the incomes of others.

In retrospect, it looks as though the curve of prosperity began to flatten out about a decade ago. But the country had other preoccupations: Vietnam, Watergate, a presidential election. It was only after they passed that the country began to take account of what seemed to be happening.

Even during the recovery from the recession, unemployment stayed high, and gains in labor productivity — the key to higher standards of living — stayed low. Business investment was below expectations, and a

U.S. loss of competitiveness was visible in world markets. The 95th Congress was forced to wonder if there wasn't some substance to the rising complaints from business. That concern underlies not only the business tax cuts, but the failure of most of the labor movement's bills over the past two years, and the new sensitivity to charges of over-regulation.

The 95th was cautious. Most of the business world urged large relaxations in environmental and safety rules. Congress considered the subject, and decided to make no significant retreats. But the same Congress took very seriously the claims that risk-taking and investment were being penalized to a self-defeating degree, and it cut the capital-gains tax substantially.

An assembly of 535 people does not change its political direction easily or unanimously. The evidence of ambivalence, and the warfare between old and new purposes, was everywhere — but never clearer than in the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. Ludicrous though it turned out to be, it is also deeply interesting. It became the point at which Congress tried to reconcile explicitly the conflict in values that informed the whole life of this Congress. The bill sets a goal for unemployment, and another for inflation, and others for budget balancing and ending the trade deficit and the economic equivalent of sunshine on Sundays but rain for the crops. Nobody thinks that all of those conflicting targets will be reached — or indeed any of them. The bill will stand as a naked illustration of the tensions that ran through the work of this Congress.

But it's the tax laws that are the working definition of social equity in this country. It's there that you will see the clearest expression of the policy of 95th Congress, and its sense of political direction. The tax bill was the last, literally, in the deluge of legislation that it passed. When it cut the income-tax rates, it gave more than three-fourths of the benefits to taxpayers with incomes above average. The time for experiments had ended, the 95th said, and the time had come to take care of the better-off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Moro 'Revelations'

The circumstances of the revelations about what Aldo Moro said while in custody of the terrorists, who ultimately killed him, should be a warning to treat the whole affair with caution. When people start elevating the notes of Moro's remarks to the status of a

"political testament" it is easy to forget that when these remarks were made Moro was completely under the influence of his captors, who also had every opportunity to "edit" them after he was dead with the object of causing strife among the political parties and spreading further nervousness.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 18, 1903

PARIS — The increasingly violent strike movement in the north of France has spread to Dunkirk. At noon, a thousand strikers marched through the streets singing the Internationale. Driven back by a detachment of light cavalry, they raised barricades and from behind them bombarded the troops with stones and broken bottles. A lieutenant, who had been almost torn from his saddle, laid open a strikers' cheek with his saber. Finally, a troop of dragoons arrived and relieved the light cavalrymen, several of whom had been wounded.

Fifty Years Ago
October 18, 1928

CHICAGO — "Gentlemen prefer blondes," said Thomas Kavours sentimentally, "because blondes eat less than brunettes." Mr. Kavours is manager of the restaurant at Northwestern University and hence has an opportunity to view the female of the species at work on her victuals. "Over a long period of time," said Mr. Kavours, "I have noticed that blondes, though apparently eating hearty meals, eat far less often than their darker-haired sisters. The high incidence of males accompanying blonde women is not, perhaps, unrelated."



'A Geopolitical Pope'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "Many Papies," that's "We have a Pope" in Polish; and familiarity with that language may be a good idea now.

Stalin once asked: "How many divisions does the pope have?" A question that Polish Communist Party chief Edward Giersek will not bother asking; he knows the answer by just looking outside his own window. Thirty-three million Catholics among the 35 million Poles — and probably many more — are today in a state of elation. They were surprised at first, but less than the rest of the 750 million Catholics throughout the world. For the Poles, however, it was simply justice. The choice of a Polish cardinal to fill the seat of St. Peter as the first non-Italian pope in 455 years, was for them merely complying with logic, for religious as well as for political reasons.

It was above all in homage rendered not to a man, but to a church, the Catholic Church of Poland, which is not a church like the others. Eternally faithful, Christianity in Poland is more than 1,000 years old. And during these last 10 centuries, it has been the church, more than any government, which has symbolized the link between Poland and the civilized Western world. It has always represented the union of religious and patriotic feeling throughout the land. Unbending and conservative, it has always managed to maintain its national and religious dignity despite the expansionism and imperialism of the two powerful neighboring states and churches: Germany and its Protestant Church, and Russia with its Orthodox hierarchy.

For 150 years and until the end of World War I, the Catholic Church of Poland was the source and basis of national values. It is therefore not a coincidence that this church gave birth to the 264th bishop of Rome.

It is even less of a coincidence, since this church succeeded not only in keeping the faith in a Communist country and holding on to the confidence of the population, but also in renewing Catholic life in the nation.

After 30 years of Communist rule in Poland, the Catholic Church is stronger and enjoys more prestige than ever before. The dramatic and often difficult struggle of the church through the Communist night was led by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, a great Polish patriot. But for many years, the primacy of the Poles always has had Cardinal Wojtyla at his side.

The new Pope was particularly close to the primacy each time that the leader of the Polish church confronted arbitrary Communist rule. Only in recent times, the church, its primacy and the archbishop of Cracow came out firmly in favor of intellectuals and of the students purged and persecuted in 1968; in favor of the workers prosecuted after the strikes of June, 1976, and even more recently, in favor of farmers resisting the arbitrary decisions of Warsaw.

Pastoral Letter

Only two weeks before attending the conclave that was to make him Pope, Cardinal Wyszyński wrote the pastoral letter by which all the bishops of the country demanded an end to censorship, the key stone on which all dictatorships rest.

According to Cardinal Wyszyński, the new bishop of Rome "has the optimism of a strong Christian and the simplicity of a true son of this nation, who is accustomed to say 'yes' only to God, to the church and to his mother."

But the man who says "yes" so rarely knew how to be flexible and efficient when the Polish church took the decision that brought Cardinal Wyszyński last year to meet for the first time with Edward Giersek. Two months later, Mr. Giersek went to Rome to confer with Pope Paul VI.

And both Cardinal Wyszyński and Cardinal Wojtyla were present at the Vatican when, for the first time in 1,000 years, a Polish head of state — and a Communist one at that — met with a pope.

Cardinal Wojtyla was again with the primacy of Poland, when the latter last month undertook his historic tour of reconciliation in West

Germany. And to give this West German trip a symbolic value, Cardinal Wyszyński decided that his last stop would be at Dachau, site of one of the sinister Nazi concentration camps, where he celebrated mass. Few observers noted at the time that Cardinal Wojtyla had already done the same thing in 1974.

Symbol

A symbol of the universality of the church, a "pope without frontiers," a "geopolitical pope," John Paul II will always bear the influence of Cardinal Wyszyński, the man whose religious fervor and dedication made it possible for them not only to take up the banner of Jesus against Marx, but to do so successfully.

Thus, it is also all the moral influence and all the historical tradition of Cardinal Wyszyński that will accompany Cardinal Wojtyla to the throne of St. Peter.

The church works well with symbols: Cardinal Wyszyński was at the side of John Paul II when the new pontiff uttered his first words as Pope to the thousands gathered in front of St. Peter's basilica.

Millions Watch

Of the millions who watched the scene on television, none was more astonished than Mr. Giersek. A perfectly normal reaction. For the rulers of Poland, the election of Cardinal Wojtyla as Pope means about the same as it would for Leonid Brezhnev if Alexander Solzhenitsyn was elected to the post of secretary-general of the United Nations.

Paradoxically, however, the election of a Polish cardinal as pope strengthens not only the Polish church against the Polish state and party, but also the Polish Communist state against the Soviet Communist state.

Mr. Brezhnev will find that in any future — and inevitable — conflict between Warsaw and Moscow, he will have to take into consideration the new enforced position of the Polish church and the new social and national demands that Mr. Giersek will have to respect, admit and enact.

Flexible

In choosing Cardinal Wojtyla as Pope, the church has given itself a leader who can be tactically flexible, who is accustomed to very difficult situations, but who is firm and intransigent on the question of principle. Certainly, the situation of the Catholic Church in Poland and that of the church in the world are not exactly alike, but just as the primacy of the Poles, the new bishop of Rome will have to face many crises of different sorts.

With all his experience in his home country, the new Pope will know when and how to be a warm-hearted pastor and when to show an iron fist. He has shown his ability when, in conditions that are particularly to the Soviet bloc, he managed, with Cardinal Wyszyński, to work out "in the name of fundamental interests of the nation" a modus vivendi with the Communist state without jeopardizing in the very least the fundamental interests of the church.

Furthermore, the election of a pope from a Communist country is an extraordinary political event that cannot be overestimated. First, because the Vatican's policies toward Eastern Europe will necessarily take on a greater value and will be directed by a pope who knows both sides of the issues. And also because the "church of silence," or rather the "church of combat" will be immeasurably reinforced.

Extraordinary

The Polish nation, and with it, all the Catholics of Eastern Europe (Hungary and Soviet Lithuania, for example) now under Communist control, have thus received an extraordinary vote of confidence and hope and a vote of thanks for their faithfulness and their unassailable ties to the church.

It must not be forgotten that the government of Poland, the largest Catholic country in the Communist world, twice refused to allow Paul VI to visit Poland. The first time was in 1966, for the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Poland, and a second time last year, when the pope let it be known that he would like to celebrate mass in the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, the nation's most important shrine.

The cautious reaction of Polish authorities can readily be understood. If the Polish government feared an uncontrollable outburst of enthusiasm during a visit by Paul VI, the idea of seeing a Polish pope in Warsaw must be an unfathomable source of anguish — what then would prevent the people of Poland from demonstrating its allegiance to other idols than Marx and Lenin?

To stop Cardinal Wyszyński from going to Rome in 1966, Warsaw stooped to confiscating his passport.

It cannot confiscate the passport of a pope. And much less so because the first Polish Pope, John Paul II, will be the first pope to visit a Communist country and the first to be able to do so without hindrance.

After all, he would only be going home.

On Finishing Strong

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The record of the 95th Congress charts the ups and downs of the Carter administration. First the Congress laid back as a president, new to office and faithful to a multitude of ill-advised campaign promises, made mistake after mistake.

Then, when Mr. Carter, learning the lesson of his errors, started to turn around, the Congress had a field day at his expense. But once having corrected the early bloopers, the president gained the whip hand and finished strong.

At the outset, Carter set some kind of a record for serving up new and comprehensive programs. Far-reaching proposals on taxes, energy, welfare, water policy, government reorganization, welfare and hospital costs flew from the White House to the Hill. All demands for approving the Panama Canal and new policies on troops in South Korea, on nuclear proliferation and human rights.

During that time the president's popularity was running high. The Congress, though full of reservations if only because it was being commanded more than consulted, bided its time. The president's energy bill went through the House intact, and the only concession the administration made was to remove a proposed \$50 tax rebate from the economic stimulus bill.

The turning point was the sad affair which led to the resignation of Mr. Carter's friend and budget director, Bert Lance. The president's popularity plummeted, and the country and the Congress came to the conclusion that he was just another politico — not one who could walk on water. Thus armed, the Congress went to work on the Carter program with a vengeance.

Reform was drained out of the tax proposals, and price restraints on the natural gas part of the energy program. The president was made to swallow a porky public works bill including several water projects he had vowed to stop. Welfare reform, labor law reform and hospital costs containment were shelved.

Republican votes were necessary to pass the Panama Canal Treaty, and to win approval for arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the lifting of the embargo on arms sales to Turkey. In exchange, the president had to go wild over Communist inroads in a way that soured relations with the Soviet Union.

But the administration also learned from the Lance affair. It became clear that the president could not get by on promises and a smile but had to perform. That meant changes in the White House the better to work with the Congress and public opinion.

Anthony Sampson From London:

Mrs. Thatcher has made much of the revival of Tory philosophy. . . But how seriously will the Tories welcome this intellectual migration?

LONDON — Is the Labor Party, that old nest of ideologues and theorists, losing all its intellectual panache to the Tories? Is Mrs. Thatcher presiding over a "revival of the right" last week, at the Annual Conservative Conference, a group of defectors from the Labor Party were displayed, like captive prisoners paraded in triumph. And in a new book called "Right Turn" some thoughtful ex-Labor supporters explain why they switched to the Tories?

Their reasons are various. Lord Hailfront, a former Labor member of Parliament, is concerned about Communists (at least 30 Labor MPs, he thinks, are clandestine Communists). Kingsley Amis, the novelist, protests that "If Socialism is not about compulsion, it is about nothing."

Hugh Thomas, the historian, believes that the main political problem is "to prune the overgrown branches of the state." Paul Johnson, the former editor of the leftist New Statesman, regards Socialist collectivism as a threat to the individual spirit. And Reg Prentice, a former Labor cabinet minister, describes how his socialist colleagues bowed down to trades union leaders.

Of course it is a common phenomenon, for idealists and radicals to become conservative in their middle age ("as I grow old I become more conservative," wrote the poet W. B. Yeats when he was 50, "and do not know whether that is because my thoughts are deeper or my blood more chill. . ."). But these are thoughtful men who are certainly not chill-blooded (one of them is my next-door neighbor) — and their conversion must command attention.

Some of their attacks — on Communists in the Labor Party or on Fascists in the streets — betray the familiar accents of middle-aged paranoia. But their most powerful arguments revolve round the growth of the corporate state, and the belief that individual freedoms can only be maintained in a healthy capitalist system: "Look where you will," says Thomas, "you will not find a democracy working without free enterprise behind it." It is this threat to the individual, I suspect, that is the major reason for the drift of intellectual support away from Labor.

From the 1930s to the 1950s, the Labor Party attracted all kinds of academics, artists, free-thinkers and individualists, to its ranks. The crusades against industrial exploitation, unemployment or colonialism were all associated with the rights of the individual against oppressive systems — and the fiercest debates about socialist principles and policies were in marked contrast to the Philistine style of the Conservative Party, where intellectuals were suspect and a politician could be criticized (as Lord Salisbury criticized Ian Macleod) for being "too clever by half." But the expansion of the welfare state and the growth of the trade union movement has put the individualists in a different context.

Changes

Undoubtedly the changes in Britain over the last 20 years have produced a much more centralized, collectivist system, both in government and industry, which has reduced the scope for individual expression. Higher and stricter taxation has almost eliminated private patrons — the state machinery, with its surroundings of patronage and secrecy, has encroached further into the powers of Parliament — and the planning and agreements between government, private industrialists and trades union leaders, by-passing Parliament, have some resemblance to the old days of the corporate state as perceived by Mussolini.

Ammunition

All these criticisms should provide powerful ammunition for the Tories, who have always been proud of their individual tradition. And Mrs. Thatcher has made much of the revival of Tory philosophy, looking to historians and philosophers led by Prof. Hayek, the veteran critic of the socialist "Road to Serfdom."

But, how seriously will the Tories welcome this intellectual migration? The chief difficulty of any assault by the Conservatives on the corporate state is that they themselves had much to do with creating it.

It was Harold Macmillan, in his enthusiasm for French model planning, who introduced the National Economic Development Council, known as Neddys, which was the cornerstone of the new consensus. It was the wave of unrestricted industrial mergers, starting in the 1950s, which began the process which has now given Britain the most concentrated industrial structure in Europe. And it is the giant companies which are the chief donors to the Tory Party funds.

Neat Triangle

The neat triangle that sits at the top of the corporate state, between government, trades unions and private industry, is convenient for all three — the bigger the units, the more convenient. The sponsors of attempts to restrict mergers and monopolies have come under fire, not only from the big companies but from the big unions who think (often wrongly) that giant units can safeguard their jobs. Britain has no tradition of populist suspicion of big business comparable to the anti-trust tradition in the United States — and the voice of the small businessman remains muted.

Mrs. Thatcher, perhaps not surprisingly, has not yet shown herself anxious to hack at this central edifice of the corporate consensus: The Tory paymaster would hardly approve it. It is almost as difficult for the Tories to escape the influence of big companies as for Labor to escape the influence of the trades unions. But until she does so, it is doubtful whether the intellectual converts to the Tories will find the golden age of freedom they hope for.

The upshot should satisfy most Americans. The Congress has effectively represented particular and peripheral interests in ways that prevented centralized executive power from going over the cliff.

But when it comes to moving the country forward, the U.S. is, as Joseph Califano once wrote, a "presidential nation." The Carter administration, after two years of rediscovering the old verities, is at last in position to move the country forward.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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FINANCE

Page 9

EEC Rejects U.S. Threat On Duties

To Delay Concluding GATT Trade Accord

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 17 (AP) — The European Economic Community decided today to continue the multilateral trade negotiations on tariff reductions with the United States and other nations until it has concluded the GATT trade accord.

Mr. Dell said the EEC's position would be "indicated strongly" to the United States. Other sources said West Germany, holding the current chairmanship in the EEC, would convey the community's position to Washington.

Mr. Dell noted that in the ministerial council, there had been some pressure to suspend the MTN talks at this point. But, he emphasized, the community had agreed not to overreact and to continue the talks but not to conclude them under the threat of countervailing duties.

He also said the community was irritated by Congress' failure to reverse its earlier decision to withdraw textiles from the MTN tariff cutting round. This, Mr. Dell said, created "a totally unbalanced situation" in the GATT round. He added that the tariff reductions on textiles offered by the United States before their withdrawal from the talks were only "minimal" and wholly unsatisfactory as far as Britain was concerned.

A statement issued by the council chairman, West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Klaus von Dohnanyi, said the community assumes that the United States will find a way that will enable a continuation of the negotiations in GATT on all subjects, including textiles, and an extension of the waiver beyond Jan. 4, 1979.

U.S. Sure to Act
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP) — The Carter administration seems sure to act to offset the impact on the Geneva trade talks of the textiles withdrawal and countervailing duties.

Treasury officials are trying to devise a way to blunt the impact on the talks of countervailing duties the agency must begin collecting Jan. 3 on a variety of imports. Also, a veto by President Carter is also certain on a bill that would remove textiles from the talks.

Although the textile measure could have a serious impact on the talks, Allan Wolff, deputy special trade representative, noted that Congress "attached it to a bill that could be vetoed." The bill also provides for the sale by the government of some special silver dollars it has in storage.

Delayed Collection
But disposing of the problems caused by the expiration of the countervailing-duty waiver will not be so easy. The Treasury may be able to buy time, however, by imposing the penalty duties and then delaying collection for several weeks while it studied whether economic conditions had changed in the countries affected since the duties were waived in January, 1975.

The delay in collection could give the administration time to get a waiver extension through the new Congress after it convenes Jan. 15.

In a statement yesterday, Robert Strauss, U.S. special trade representative, said he believed that "conditions will exist for the 96th Congress . . . to act immediately to resolve this potentially serious problem in trade relations."

Spain Reserves a Record
MADRID, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — Spain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose by \$284 million in September to a record \$9.64 billion, the Bank of Spain said today. In the first nine months of this year the reserves have risen by \$3.51 billion.

Traded in Europe
Prices
The price of gold in London fell 10 pence to 328.50 a gram. The price of silver fell 10 pence to 15.50 a gram. The price of platinum fell 10 pence to 1,000.00 a gram.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TWA Places Boeing Orders

Trans World Airlines says it has agreed with Boeing to buy 10 727-200s and three 747-SPs for about \$300 million, including spare engines and equipment for delivery in 1980. TWA also says it has acquired options for an additional 30 Boeing 727s and six 747s for delivery in 1981 and 1982. Chairman L.E. Smart also says TWA expects 1978 earnings to reach a record, "significantly surpassing" last year's high of \$64.8 million or \$3.63 a share.

Isuzu Motors Net Forecast Raised

Isuzu Motors says it has revised upward its after-tax profit forecast for the fiscal year ending this month to about 13 billion yen (about \$70 million) from a previous 12.4-billion-yen estimate on sales also revised upward to about 560 billion yen from 558 billion.

N.Y. Insurance Exchange Set to Go

Albert Lewis, New York state's Insurance Superintendent, is so enthusiastic about prospects for the New York Insurance Exchange that he says he plans to ask the state legislature to bypass a 45-day waiting period and let it begin operations immediately after the first of the year. "We already have the first \$3 million to \$5 million to capitalize it," he says, referring to potential members of the exchange. He says INA Corp., Metropolitan Life Insurance, American International Group and Continental Corp. are among the insurance companies ready to begin immediate underwriting operations on the proposed exchange. The exchange would be modeled to some extent after Lloyds of London, with investors making up property-casualty underwriting syndicates that would compete on the exchange floor for insurance business being shopped for by brokers, who also would be exchange members.

Platinum Prices Rise to Record, \$340 an Ounce

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP) — Platinum's price was fixed at a record \$340 an ounce this afternoon in London, up from the previous record set yesterday morning of \$335.50 an ounce and dramatically up from \$323.25 late yesterday.

Dealers cited continuing dollar weakness, gold's upsurge to a record high of \$228 an ounce and a physical shortage of platinum against persistent demand.

The platinum price will likely rise further to \$350, "probably by the end of the month," and then on to \$400 by the end of 1978, one dealer said. He added that this is what the London market is generally expecting.

Aside from a large speculative element which is causing the present platinum boom to "feed on itself," the metal's fundamental situation is strongly bullish, one dealer said. He said that high platinum prices will persist on balance at least until the Soviet Union returns to the market as a seller. Sources believe the reason for Soviet reluctance to sell is linked to mine production troubles.

[Credit Suisse says it estimates world demand will exceed supply by 350,000 ounces this year, attributing the deficit — the first since 1972 — to Soviet utilization of 350,000 ounces for Olympic games coins. Reuters reported.]

2 Firms Put Off Yen Bond Issues

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — Finland and Companhia Energetica de Sao Paulo have decided to postpone indefinitely their respective bond issues of 25 billion yen and 15 billion yen in Japan this month, Japanese securities sources said today.

Both issuers want to see developments on the primary and secondary markets for foreign yen bonds and Japanese state bonds before going ahead, the sources said.

Denmark Refinancing

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — Denmark is in discussions with lead banks to refinance a credit for 400 million Deutsche marks. Euro-market sources said today. Proposed new terms are 4 percent above London interbank offered rates for seven years compared with original terms of 14 percent over Libor for the first three years and 14 percent over for the final four.

Peru to Reschedule Debt

LIMA, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Peru's President Francisco Bermudez confirmed yesterday that the country will renegotiate a large part of its public external debt at a Paris meeting early next month.

China Gets Japanese Aid on Steel

Japan's big five steel makers, including Nippon Steel, have agreed on cooperation in a Chinese steel mill construction project, Nippon Steel says. Japanese steel industry sources say China plans to boost its crude steel production to 60 million metric tons a year by 1985. China already has decided to construct the modern Paoan steelworks in Shanghai with cooperation from Nippon Steel. The mill, capable of producing 6 million tons of crude steel a year, is scheduled for completion in 1982, the sources say. China also has a plan to build another steel mill near Tangshan with an annual production capacity of 10 million tons. Chinese leaders also have disclosed plans to remodel the four existing steel mills in Anshan, Wuhan and two other places, the sources said.

Car Imports Lower in France

Foreign automakers' share of the French market for automobiles declined to 20.5 percent during the first 8 months of this year from 21.9 percent in the like 1977 period, according to the Auto Importers' Association. Overall new registrations during the period increased 1 percent to 1,278 million units from 1,265 million a year ago, of which foreign models accounted for 262,622 units, down from 277,167.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of dollars

American Cyanamid	1977	1978	Easton	1977	1978
Revenue	672.50	604.60	Revenue	721.00	522.00
Profits	36.00	31.90	Profits	31.00	26.00
Per Share	0.75	0.67	Per Share	1.80	1.50
9 months	1977	1978	9 months	1977	1978
Revenue	2,010	1,770	Revenue	1,900	1,570
Profits	112.00	102.80	Profits	100.00	80.00
Per Share	2.34	2.15	Per Share	5.74	4.59

American Home Products	1977	1978	North American Philips	1977	1978
Revenue	842.40	733.60	Revenue	530.20	487.30
Profits	92.02	80.58	Profits	14.70	13.73
Per Share	0.58	0.51	Per Share	1.13	1.07
9 months	1977	1978	9 months	1977	1978
Revenue	2,420	2,130	Revenue	1,600	1,400
Profits	259.45	229.55	Profits	42.14	41.49
Per Share	1.64	1.45	Per Share	3.34	3.22

BankAmerica	1977	1978	Northrop	1977	1978
Oper. Net	147.30	110.40	Revenue	462.70	408.30
Per Share	1.01	0.76	Profits	22.20	16.90
Net Income	147.30	110.70	Per Share	1.56	1.22
Per Share	1.01	0.76	9 months	1977	1978
9 months	1977	1978	Revenue	1,350	1,150
Oper. Net	368.00	286.30	Profits	63.10	48.30
Per Share	2.52	1.97	Per Share	4.46	3.52
Net Income	368.00	286.80			
Per Share	2.52	1.97			

Bankers Trust New York	1977	1978	Philip Morris	1977	1978
Oper. Net	22.40	14.70	Revenue	1,800	1,400
Per Share	1.77	1.22	Profits	115.18	94.14
Net Income	21.50	14.70	Per Share	0.42	0.51
Per Share	1.70	1.22	9 months	1977	1978
9 months	1977	1978	Revenue	4,900	3,800
Oper. Net	60.90	41.10	Profits	307.02	250.71
Per Share	4.76	3.17	Per Share	5.10	4.19
Net Income	60.10	41.70			
Per Share	4.69	3.43			

Caterpillar Tractor	1977	1978	Republic Steel	1977	1978
Revenue	1,820	1,510	Revenue	869.10	751.00
Profits	139.20	116.00	Profits	30.58	10.04
Per Share	1.62	1.34	Per Share	1.89	0.62
9 months	1977	1978	9 months	1977	1978
Revenue	5,290	4,330	Revenue	2,610	2,180
Profits	408.80	331.10	Profits	71.71	26.07
Per Share	4.74	3.84	Per Share	4.43	1.61

Champion Int'l	1977	1978	Scott Paper	1977	1978
Revenue	895.50	802.70	Revenue	442.10	380.00
Profits	56.20	45.61	Profits	16.29	19.93
Per Share	1.13	0.91	Per Share	0.42	0.51
9 months	1977	1978	9 months	1977	1978
Revenue	2,600	2,360	Revenue	1,300	1,100
Profits	156.59	117.91	Profits	61.01	91.44
Per Share	3.14	2.34	Per Share	1.57	2.36

Chase Manhattan	1977	1978	Trans World Airlines	1977	1978
Oper. Net	50.30	31.10	Revenue	1,040	942.78
Per Share	1.41	0.91	Profits	85.52	72.63
Net Income	49.70	31.50	Per Share	5.03	4.45
Per Share	1.39	0.93	9 months	1977	1978
9 months	1977	1978	Revenue	2,732	2,464
Oper. Net	138.50	87.10	Profits	95.07	50.14
Per Share	3.92	2.65	Per Share	5.26	3.12
Net Income	137.20	90.00			
Per Share	3.88	2.74			

Citicorp	1977	1978	Wells Fargo	1977	1978
Oper. Net	119.10	87.80	Oper. Net	31.81	25.18
Per Share	0.96	0.70	Per Share	1.41	1.13
Net Income	119.30	87.80	Net Income	30.95	25.19
Per Share	0.97	0.71	Per Share	1.38	1.13
9 months	1977	1978	9 months	1977	1978
Oper. Net	363.00	288.00	Oper. Net	85.48	62.24
Per Share	2.93	2.30	Per Share	3.81	2.90
Net Income	352.60	281.30	Net Income	83.08	62.30
Per Share	2.85	2.25	Per Share	3.71	2.90

Strong DM Spurs Rise In Revenues

Effect Held a Boost For Private Sector

FRANKFURT, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — The Deutsche mark's relatively strong appreciation in the first half of this year had a positive influence on the revenue of the West German private sector, the Bundesbank said today in its monthly report.

The fall in the import prices of raw materials and intermediate goods for domestic producers and in the price of exports to Germany was far greater than the reduction in the price of goods imported from Germany. The central bank said. This improvement in the terms of trade counterbalanced the not inconsiderable rise in wage costs and the increase in the price of imports from abroad. The improvement in the terms of trade was reflected in the same way, it noted.

Many export-oriented firms, such as the processing industries, found the pressure on their export prices was greater than the benefit from lower import prices for raw materials and intermediate goods. Concerns which had to meet the competition from imports in the domestic market were affected similarly.

Gross Income Rises

On the other hand, traders and resellers of purchased goods appear to have profited from the possibility of buying relatively cheap goods abroad to meet the strong expansion in consumer demand and formed a solid basis for increasing sales, it said.

Total gross income from entrepreneurial activity and property was up a seasonally adjusted 3 percent in the first half of 1978 from the previous half and up 6.5 percent from the first half of 1977.

One positive result of this income increase was that firms were able to cover 97 percent of their gross investments from their own resources in the half, well up from 86.5 percent a year earlier. The report said that after deduction of taxes and duties, companies disposed of around 73.5 billion DM of internal resources in the first half of this year, up 10 billion DM or 15.5 percent from a year earlier.

As for direct investment abroad by West Germans, it will probably gain in importance in both total capital formation and capital return, the report said.

Meanwhile, the widely defined money supply, M-3, grew at a 16 percent annual rate from June to August, compared to only 5.5 percent in the three previous months, the report said. In the last 12 months, M-3 has risen 10 percent, while M-2 (cash in circulation, sight deposits and time deposits under four years) has grown 12.4 percent and M-1 (cash in circulation and sight deposits) has climbed 13.4 percent.

Wall St. Continues Downturn

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower today in active trading as rising interest rates and the falling dollar continued to plague the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.83 points to 866.34 and declines outpaced advances 1,551 to 1,433. Volume rose to 38.01 million shares from yesterday's 24.6 million.

Another worry, analysts noted, was Big Board's report of record margin debt, which could dry up if interest rates rise further.

Memorex was a big loser, falling 10 1/2 to 38 1/2. It reported a sharp drop in third-quarter profits. Pan American fell 1 1/2 to 7 1/2. Eastern 1 1/2 to 11 and UAL Inc. 2 1/4 to 35 1/2, all despite higher earnings.

Boeing, which received some TWA orders, eased 1/4 to 65 1/2. McDonnell Douglas, which obtained a \$140-million order from World Airways for three DC-10s, lost 3/4 to 31 1/2.

Caterpillar Tractor finished unchanged at 25 1/2 and Philip Morris eased 1/4 to 71 1/2.

Merrill Lynch eased 1/4 to 19 1/2. Its third-quarter earnings were up almost threefold. AMIC, which is in merger talks with Merrill, lost 1/4 to 22 1/2.

Hanes rose 1 1/2 to 59 1/2. Consolidated Foods will offer \$61 a share for the Hanes stock it does not yet own. Consolidated lost 1/4 to 23 1/2.

Household Finance plans to pursue a proposed agreement to acquire American Investment Co. of St. Louis. A spokesman said the proposal will be presented to American investment stockholders at a meeting in November. He also said the company has not seen a proposal made earlier today by Associates First Capital, a unit of Gulf & Western. Household lost 1/4 to 20 1/2 while American Investment was up 1 1/2 to 12 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 4.28 points at 163.55.

U.S. Industry Output Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — U.S. industrial production rose 0.5 percent last month but production of consumer goods remained sluggish, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

September's increase was identical to the August gain and was consistent with the administration's projection that the economy will expand between 3.5 and 4 percent for the rest of the year.

The biggest problem area continued to be the consumer sector where output grew by just 0.1 percent, the slowest since June, the board said. Production of consumer durable goods fell by 0.7 percent because of the nationwide strike by railroad clerks which hindered automobile production.

Industrial production gains have remained steady in the range of 0.5 to 0.7 percent since last spring — mostly due to strength in the business equipment and construction sectors.

This pattern held true in September, the board said, as business equipment output rose 0.6 percent and construction increased by 0.4 percent.

The board said the 0.7-percent drop in consumer durable goods was caused by the decrease in auto production which more than offset a small rise in the output of home goods. The output of consumer nondurable goods increased 0.3 percent, the board said.

It said its industrial production index stood at 147.5 percent of the 1967 average of 100. It was 6.5 percent higher than in September 1977. Over the entire third quarter, output rose at an annual rate of 0.6 percent from the second quarter, the board said.

Dollar Drops to New Low Against Mark

PARIS, Oct. 17 (IHT) — The dollar slid to new lows against the Deutsche mark and Benelux currencies today despite what foreign exchange traders called substantial central bank support. Gold meanwhile surged almost \$4 an ounce to a new high of \$228 in London before closing at \$227.75.

Exchange dealers reported that there is almost as much tension within the joint European float, or snake, as there was before the weekend revaluation of the Deutsche mark against the Benelux, Danish and Norwegian monies and that this is again adding to the underlying pressure on the dollar. The mark, for example, was at 1,097 guilders, up from 1,090 yesterday and approaching its new ceiling of 1,108.4.

While European central banks were said to be active today — the Bundesbank bought \$27.15 million at the Frankfurt fixing at 1,8408 DM — dealers said the support was sporadic and the dollar sagged each time it was withdrawn. Zurich dealers said the Swiss National Bank was active, but concentrated its efforts on keeping the franc stable against the mark rather than trying to hold the rate against the dollar. The Federal Reserve also was reported active and the dollar traded

in New York at rates that were a touch better than those recorded at the close of European trading.

The Fed's key Open Market Committee met today to plot its money-market strategy and dealers say they will be looking for signs as to whether last week's half-point increase in the discount rate was simply an adjustment to other market rates or whether it was meant to signal a new tightening of credit policy. Many traders complain that while the Fed has driven interest rates up, the increases have been piecemeal and that if they mean to signal a new aggressive stance, rates should be driven sharply higher in bigger steps.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 1,8325 DM after trading as low as 1,8310, down from 1,8615 yesterday. In Amsterdam, it fell to 2,0105 guilders from 2,0385 and in Brussels it ended at 24,095 francs compared to 29.465 yesterday.

The dollar ended little changed from its overnight New York rate at 4.2375 French francs, but this was down from yesterday's close in Paris of 4.2675. However, the French franc weakened against the strong European currencies with 2.33 francs needed to buy one mark compared with 2.29 yesterday. Sterling improved against the dollar, rising to \$1.99748 from \$1.984.

Meanwhile, a New York Times report from Tokyo said that Finance Ministry spokesman Michio Matsukawa, reiterating a favorite theme of Japanese officials, said that "if the United States cannot curb inflation to a reasonable level, it may cause another instability in international exchange markets."

The report noted, however, that he did not say that the government felt that the yen was too high or had reached a limit in its rise against the dollar, which dropped 2.9 yen to 183.20. Speculation in Tokyo as well as Europe is that the dollar can be expected to soon drop below its post-war low of 181.90 yen set last August.

U.S. Gold at \$228.39

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — The U.S. Treasury said it sold 300,000 ounces of gold at its latest monthly auction today at an average of \$228.39 per ounce. The bids were awarded at prices ranging from \$228.11 to \$229.25 per ounce.

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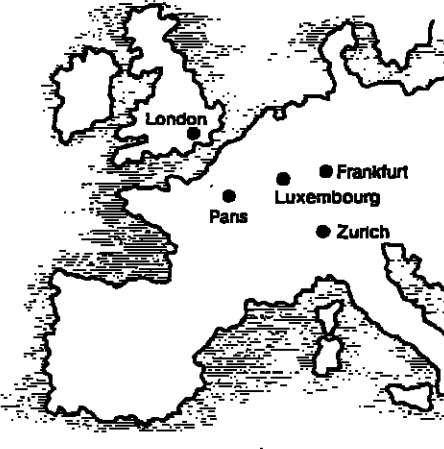
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A black and white photograph of three men in business suits. They are standing and looking down at a document or folder held by the man on the left. The man in the middle is looking at the document, and the man on the right is looking towards the other two. They appear to be in a professional setting, possibly a bank or office.

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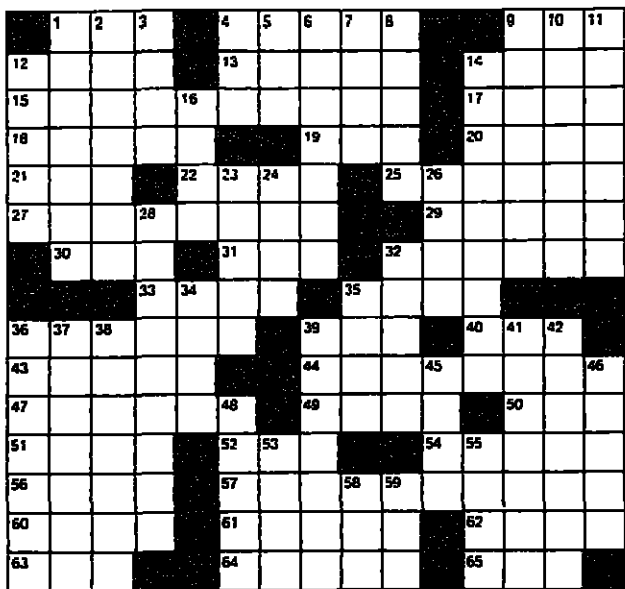
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Heat meas.
4 Bernhard
12 Winglike
13 Moslem-brain
14 Hawaiian port
15 He wrote "The Psalm of Life"
17 Novelist Hunter
18 Hard roll
19 Question
20 Same: Fr.
21 Shoshonean
22 Tobacco curer's kiln
25 Skyline sights
27 Act of combining
29 TV actress
30 Dickinson
31 Reversed one
32 Pressing
33 Catchy tune
34 Sketched
36 Color coarsely
39 Word with white or tail
40 Long — of the law
43 Humble
44 1980 or 1984

DOWN

- 12 Streisand offering
14 He wrote "The Sun Also Rises"
16 Arctic sight
23 Point of view
24 Native of Inverness-shire
26 Shave
28 He wrote "The Deserted Village"
32 Kind of development
34 Anatomical parts
35 Activist
36 Mohammedan month
37 Ear shell
38 Napery
39 Rosebud
41 Responded to a stimulus
42 Marks over vowels
45 Famous Quaker
46 Lake of Geneva's river
48 — averages
53 Lay by
55 Like omelets
58 Play by e. e. cummings
59 Chemical suffix

WEATHER

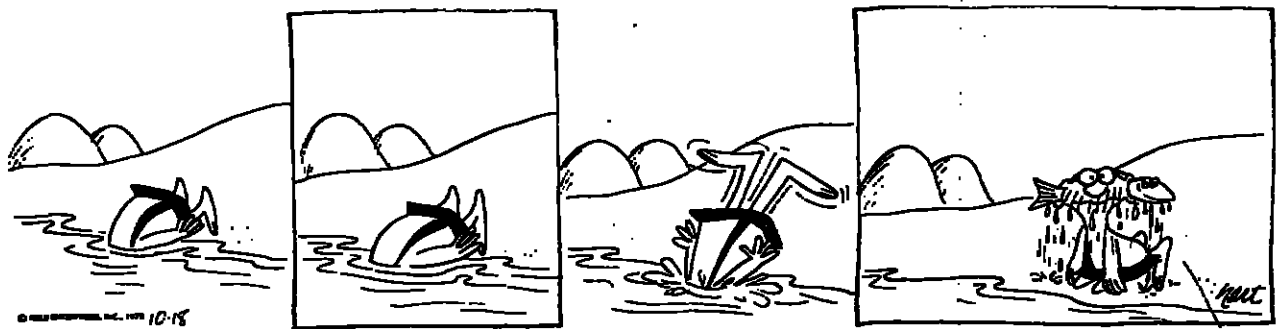
ALGAEVE	C	F	Fair	MADRID	C	F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Shower	MIAMI	24	75	Clear
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILAN	14	57	Hazy
ATHENS	18	64	Hail	MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Hail	MOSCOW	4	39	Fog
BERGAMO	15	59	Mist	MUNICH	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	10	50	Shower	NEW YORK	7	45	Clear
BRUSSELS	7	45	Thunder	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	10	50	Hail	OSLO	4	39	Rain
BUDAPEST	10	50	Hail	PARIS	11	52	Rain
CASABLANCA	10	50	Rain	PRAGUE	10	50	Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Rain	ROME	20	68	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Overcast	SOFIA	15	59	Mist
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Shower
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	26	80	Fair
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	17	63	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast	TUNIS	23	74	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast	VISNÀ	11	52	Mist
HELSINKI	4	40	Fair	WARSAW	11	52	Mist
ISTANBUL	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	49	Rain
LISBON	22	72	Fair				
LONDON	11	52	Shower				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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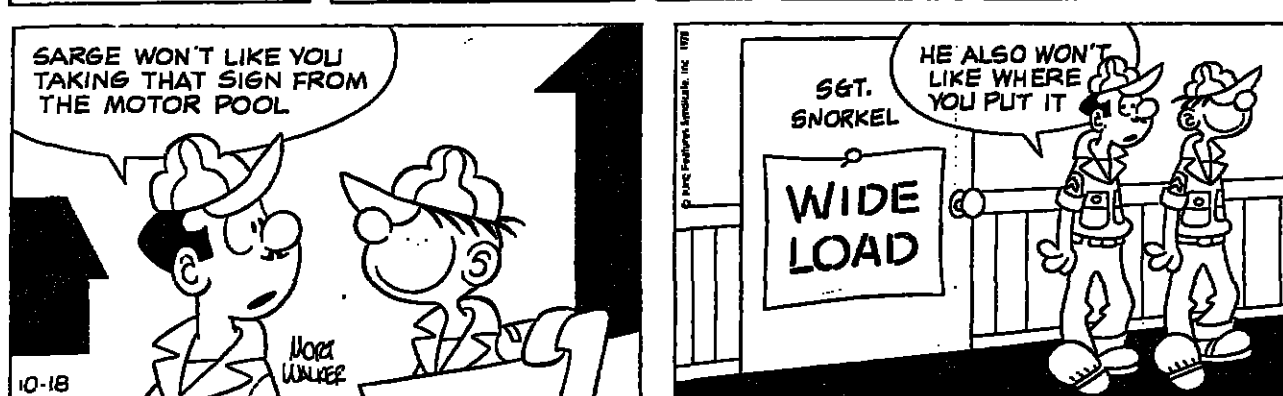
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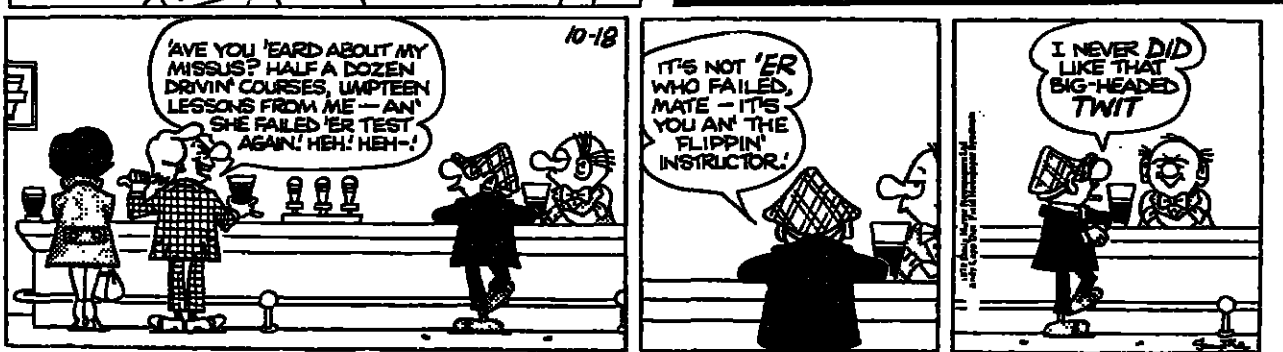
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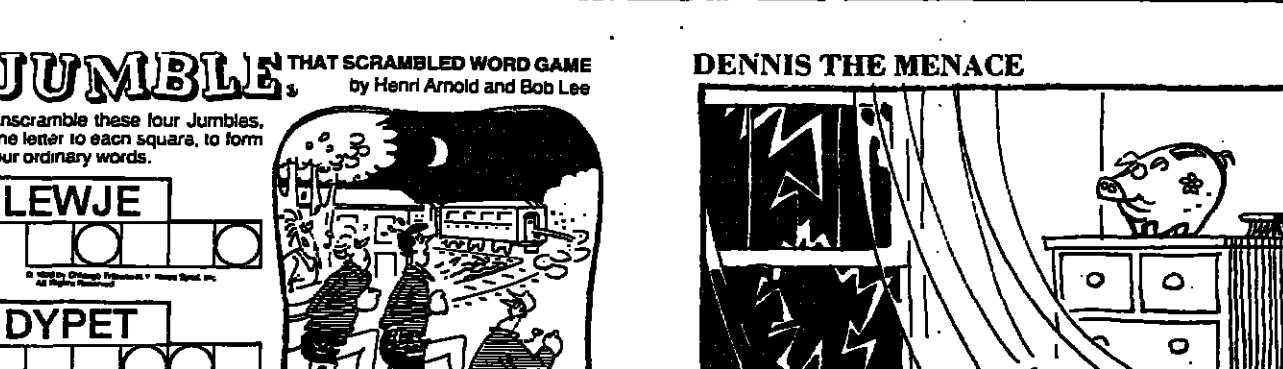
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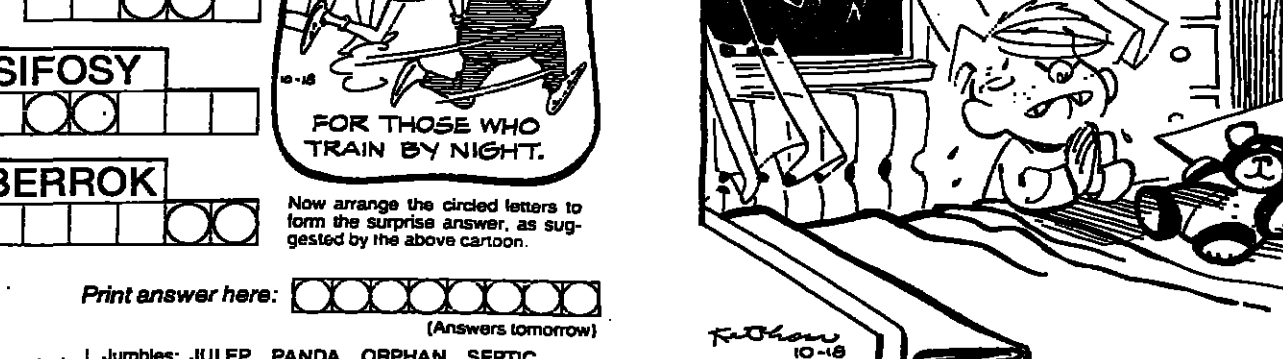
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BOOKS

BLIGH

by Gavin Kennedy. Duckworth/Hawthorn Book Services. 399 pp.

\$14.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

CAPT. WILLIAM BLIGH has gone down in history as a nautical tyrant, his alleged villainy reinforced by Charles Laughton and Trevor Howard, each of whom has played Bligh in films. Gavin Kennedy, his latest biographer, is convinced that "William Bligh was not the ogre he has been made out to be."

A very persuasive case for that view is made in this readable book. Like many another controversial figure, Bligh's indictment was drawn by those who had reason to hate him. Peter Heywood, midshipman on the Bounty, never forgave Bligh, once his patron, for not clearing his name and thereby forcing him to be tried and convicted as a mutineer. Fletcher Christian's brother Edward, professor of law at Cambridge, assisted by Fletcher's friend William Wordsworth, collected evidence against Bligh and published some very effective pamphlets, with charges which were not proven but had a long afterlife in the tide of books about the affair.

Legend and romance are part of the human condition and must be treated as such," Kennedy writes. "My only complaint is that authors have picked up the legends and repeated them carelessly until the legends have come to be believed. Folk myths are deeply ingrained, and those referring to William Bligh are treated as settled facts, incontrovertible and immune from criticism."

No Paragon of Virtue

Kennedy's advocacy is not total. Bligh was no paragon: He was violent in speech, abrasive in command, but not as harsh as many much more famous commanders, including Capt. Cook and Nelson, both of whom Bligh served under. "He was a fighter, a survivor, a man of intense personal conviction and also a man of considerable courage," Kennedy concludes. "His critics claimed he was a bully, a tyrant, a coward and a thief. I am one observer who firmly believes that they were unjust."

The mutiny, Kennedy claims with an excess of perspective, "was one of the least sensational of mutinies, though it is probably now the most famous mutiny in history. There were other, more bloody, more dramatic mutinies in the Royal Navy. The entire fleet was paralyzed by mass mutiny in 1797 at Spithead and the Nore, less than eight years after Bounty. Bligh then commanded the Director, one of the struck ships, and fought for his men, including the mutineers, threatened by summary justice of the Admiralty."

A Quality of Freshness

Yet, to call the Bounty mutiny "a placid and minor affair, remarkable only for having no obvious cause," is somewhat unrealistic. And to claim that "posterity has credited it with far more importance than it deserves" is to slight the drama, the setting, particularly, and nature of the personalities involved. It is precisely because there were and are main subtle questions of personality and conflict that the Bounty mu-

ny engages people in every generation which followed, down to Kennedy himself.

Fortunately, the generalizations cited above come from the preface and final chapter of the book. In the actual telling, Kennedy has accomplished the seemingly impossible, imparting a quality of freshness to these events and portraying Bligh in his long and interesting life beyond the mutiny. There are many issues which cannot be resolved at this distance, more than 170 years from the actual events, and Kennedy must often content himself with presenting disparate testimony, with some speculation, with making reasonable inferences when writing with different stakes and motivations appear to disagree. We can be certain he has carefully studied the evidence.

In his life and in his posthumous reputation, Bligh suffered for the Bounty. His heroic open-boat voyage after he and the loyalists were set adrift was one of the epics of survival at sea. Yet this accomplishment was eclipsed by the mutiny. In 1805 he was court-martialed on a complaint by one of his junior lieutenants of "oppression," though the evidence in this trial shows less a tendency toward tyranny than high standards coupled with a hot temper and impatience with those he thought were hanging back. As governor of New South Wales, he clashed with some local nabobs, who cunningly used the record of the Bounty mutiny and the later court-martial to get Bligh sacked. Bligh took his job seriously, preventing officers from carrying on commercial activity and acting to stop the rum trade.

Bligh does not emerge as lovable, though his ability to make friends who would stand by him was certainly as obvious as the ability to rub people the wrong way. "His kindness was always apparent when people he dealt with treated him politely and deferentially," Kennedy writes. "When they were insolent or disobedient, they brought out the worst in him." That is probably as close to the truth of his character as we may ever get, and does more to explain the mutiny than all the delights of Tahiti and the romantic dreams of overworked sailors.

Robert Kirsch is book review editor of the Los Angeles Times.
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Best Sellers

Publisher's Weekly

During the New York City newspaper strike the New York Times bestseller list is frequently unavailable. For the duration of the strike the PW will print the list from Publisher's Weekly.

FICTION

- 1 CHESAPEAKE by James A. Michener
- 2 DOLBY DIE by Madeleine L'Engle
- 3 EVERGREEN by Sylvia Buntin
- 4 THE FAR PAVILIONS by M.M. Kaye
- 5 SECOND GENERATION by Howard
- 6 EYE OF THE NEEDLE by Ken Follet
- 7 SCRIPPLES by Judith Krantz
- 8 PRELUDE TO TERROR by Helen Macdonald
- 9 THE EMPTY COPPER SEA, by John D. MacDonald
- 10 ILLUSIONS by Richard Bach

NONFICTION

- 1 IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White
- 2 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING by John P. Fiedler
- 3 AMERICAN CAESAR, by William Manchester
- 4 LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES, by Erma Bomsted
- 5 A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman
- 6 A TIME FOR TRUTH, by William E. Simon
- 7 ROBERT KENNEDY AND HIS TIMES, by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.
- 8 PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS, by Wayne W. Dyer
- 9 MY MOTHER MYSELF, by Nancy Friday
- 10 GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rian Posthumus

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the sad things about the game of bridge is that prolonged cerebral effort and great skill often go unrewarded. A player sticks for a long time only to find that the problem he is tackling does not prove a solution. Or he finds a clever way to guard against an unlikely distribution, but the distribution turns out to be normal. Or careful planning allows him to improve his prospects by one or two percentage points but the result is unaffected.

Consider for example the diagrammed deal. South is happy to be playing three no-trump, but is in some jeopardy when West leads the heart nine and this rides around to the king. East contributes the seven, and there is a considerable danger that the defense will take four heart tricks if West gains the lead in diamonds.

The obvious play is to cash the ace and king of diamonds and continue the suit. South is then safe in many distributions of the diamond suit: A doubleton queen in either hand; Q x x in the East hand; A singleton queen or ten in the West hand.

But there is one tricky position. If East has the diamond queen singleton, as he actually has in the diagram, the obvious play fails. South

takes three diamond tricks by leading the ace and king, but cannot establish his last diamond for his ninth trick without allowing West to gain the lead.

If he is thinking clearly South can guard against this remote possibility by entering dummy with a spade lead and playing a diamond. If the queen pops up East is allowed to win the trick and the contract is safe. If not South continues as before with the ace and king.

The sad part about this is declarer may have to wait a long time for his technical expertise to pay off. East will have the singleton queen only once in about 35 deals.

NORTH
A 43
K 42
Q 1073
J 5
K 754

EAST
A 1097
K 42
Q 1073
J 5
K 1032

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1NT, West 2NT, East 3NT, Pass. West led the heart nine.

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Back to Dodger Stadium With Hunter vs. Sutton

By James Tuitt

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT) — Los Angeles is a town of contradictions: New York is pizza and hot dogs; Los Angeles is a town of contradictions; Los Angeles is a town of contradictions.

The two cultures, a continent apart in lifestyle and baseball, will clash tonight in Los Angeles as the Yankees and Dodgers meet in the sixth game of the World Series.

No one expected the Dodgers to win the first two games of the Series — but they did. No one expected the Yankees to sweep the next three games — but they did. And now, with the Series moving back to Dodger Stadium, the teams would seem to be evenly matched if some light is accorded for home-field advantage.

But if favoritism hinges on proximity, the Yankees have a significant edge. They have committed six errors in five games, with Bill Russell guilty of three of them at shortstop.

The Dodgers, on the other hand, have virtually bobbled their way to three defeats. They have committed six errors in five games, with Bill Russell guilty of three of them at shortstop.

But Russell has atoned for his erratic fielding with 10 hits (two of them doubles) in 23 trips to the plate for a series average of .435. One of his hits helped the Dodgers defeat Catfish Hunter, an opportunity they will face again tonight.

Hunter, who lost the second game by giving up four unearned runs and striking out only two batters, will go against another Series loser, Don Sutton. The Dodger hurler, who always wanted to be a Yankee, also failed to go more than six innings in dropping Game No. 3 in New York. He allowed five earned runs on nine hits and three walks.

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Good Hit, No Field

The Dodgers, on the other hand, have virtually bobbled their way to three defeats. They have committed six errors in five games, with Bill Russell guilty of three of them at shortstop.

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Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears hurdles blockers for a gain against the Denver Broncos.

The Soccer Scene

Smoke Signals From Athens

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Oct. 17 (HIT) — Tomorrow will be a "clean" night of European soccer. No refereeing scandal. Not a hint of it. A promise? Would that be nice. As, in our times, it cannot be a firm promise, but the referees are good enough to look ahead with relief.

The stakes are higher than ever, the ferment created by the win-at-all-costs, fair-means-or-foul philosophy in no way diminished. Yet, where corruption is talked about, it is seldom serious. Pre-match smoke douses fire.

A big, big welcome, then, to the current gossip rising like black smoke not from Rome, where soccer corruption has been witnessed, but Athens, where the exhibition of Greek shipping money floods unprecedented bonuses into players' pockets. Tomorrow, for example, A.E.K. Athens has been promised \$5,000 a man to beat Nottingham Forest in the European Cup.

Soon the whispers begin. If there is \$80,000 available to players, what price Robert Wurtz, the French referee? Enter Loukas Barlos, whose millions are tied up in shipping, property, raccoons, and A.E.K. of which he is president.

"I know about the suspicions of some matches that have been played here," says the millionaire. "Maybe some bad things have been done by other clubs. There was talk when Panathinaikos came from behind to beat Red Star Belgrade the year they reached the European final. Who knows? But A.E.K. is an honorable club."

A Working Trip

Thank goodness for that, and for the rest of what Mr. Barlos is reported to say on the matter: "We do not have affairs with referees. We do not buy officials. The referee for our match with Nottingham is not coming for a holiday."

You have the word of a Greek millionaire. As he said, no one at A.E.K. even knows what Wurtz looks like — which presumably means they didn't look too closely at the face of the man in the middle of the controversial World Cup games between first Brazil and Austria and then Argentina and Peru. It's to be hoped they recognize his credentials in time to let him into the ground tomorrow.

Again as the man said, there had

been suspicions about Panathinaikos in its historic year, a season in which the club was managed by Ferenc Puskas, the renowned "galloping major" of Hungary and of Real Madrid, which not only monopolized the silverware in Europe while his phenomenal left foot scored the goals, but also emitted several whiffs of suspicion as it climbed over teams that seemed better on paper. Puskas is now manager of A.E.K.

Corruption, too, was in the air when Brian Clough, the manager of Nottingham Forest, was last in Europe, then as boss of Derby County. Derby fell, with the still-suspicious assistance of the referee, to Juventus of Italy in Turin in 1973. At halftime, it is said, an agent of the Juventus club was physically prevented from approaching the referee by Clough's assistant, Peter Taylor.

Taylor hasn't forgotten what he believes went on that night, and few people in the know had any doubts about how they interpret the actions of referees in vital cup games who arrive apparently penniless, whose work in the match is particularly one-sided, and who then extend their stay in a luxury hotel for a fortnight. It has happened, but where there's no proof the authorities are happy to dismiss allegations as sour grapes.

So seconds out, round two, and let's have a good, clean contest, gentlemen.

Forest's victory over Liverpool, its recently acquired all-time record of 36 English league games without defeat and its determination to succeed as "novices" in Europe, all have the side in better heart than when it approached the Liverpool tie. Despite A.E.K.'s 7-5 aggregate over F.C. Oporto (a 6-1 home victory and a 1-4 away loss), Forest should outscore the Greeks.

To this end, Clough has detailed Fulback Viv Anderson to attack all the way into the penalty area. Forest drew a friendly match against A.E.K. in Athens pre-season and so knows what to expect. A.E.K. is unbeaten this season, but concerned about an injury which threatens its best player, midfielder Dimitri Domazos, the 36-year-old veteran who recently set up the four goals which striker Mavros contributed to Greece's 8-1 victory

The authorization was in addition to a measure whose primary intent is to give the Olympic Committee power to arbitrate the kind of disputes between amateur sports groups that have plagued U.S. international competition for decades.

Originally, the Senate put \$30 million in the bill to ease the committee's reorganization and to help build training centers for several of the less-popular sports.

However, the House knocked out the funding, with critics saying that the committee did not need the money and that, in any case, it was

unwise to subsidize the privately funded organization.

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, then attached the \$16 million as a rider to a public works appropriation bill, which passed both houses and was sent to President Carter.

Los Angeles Times

Aid to British Elite

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — The British Amateur Athletic Board has announced a plan to provide financial support for an elite of potential medal-winners at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

David Shaw, secretary of the board, said it intended to assist two groups of athletes: about 10 medal prospects, who would qualify for up to \$4,000 a year, and about 20 potential Olympic finalists, who would qualify for up to \$2,000 a year.

Make it Mackinlay's

MACKINLAY'S Old Scotch Whisky

The Five Generations Scotch

Broncos Rally, Beat Bears, 16-7

DENVER, Oct. 17 (AP) — The Denver Broncos, behind fourth-quarter touchdowns by Jon Keyworth and Otis Armstrong, rallied to beat the Chicago Bears, 16-7, here last night in a National Football League game.

The final-period burst, characteristic of a team that has outscored its opponents 57-9 in the fourth period this season, overcame a 7-3 Chicago lead in a game dominated by defense for three quarters.

Roland Harper had given Chicago the lead with a touchdown at 11:05 of the third quarter. Quarterback Bob Avellini, facing a blitz, dumped a short pass to Harper at the Denver 36-yard line and the fullback bulled his way into the end zone, breaking at least four tackles.

Penrose Starts

Veteran quarterback Craig Morton, who replaced Craig Penrose when he was injured late in the first half, got the Broncos moving in the closing stages of the third quarter with passes of 21 and 15 yards to wide receiver Rick Upchurch.

The drive appeared stalled at the Bears' 28, and kicker Jim Turner came on the field — seemingly to try a field goal. But the holder, Steve Foley, took the snap and ran to his left for a 14-yard gain and a first down.

Four plays later, Keyworth swept the left side four yards out for a touchdown and Denver led 10-7.

On their next series, the Broncos were aided by two pass interference penalties against safety Gary Fencik, and Armstrong caught a 9-yard scoring pass from Morton for Denver's second score of the quarter.

Meanwhile, the Broncos' defense held Chicago twice on fourth-down plays and survived a Bears' drive in the closing seconds on Foley's second interception.

Payton Big Gainer

Chicago, behind Walter Payton's 76-yard run, had driven to the Broncos' 2-yard line in the first half, but failed to score when Foley intercepted in the end zone. Payton gained 157 yards on 22 carries for the game, but could not prevent Chicago's fourth consecutive loss.

Denver, which boosted its record to 5-2 and pulled back into a first-place tie with Oakland in the Western Division of the American Football Conference, started quickly on offense behind Penrose — a seldom-used, third-year pro.

The Bears' game plan, at

By Russell Baker

Raker

The father whale called their attention to a small group of people

The New York City newspaper



Opera Mundi

children's books he has had published in English were all originally written in Yiddish. "There are so many writers who write in English," he

ories and from things that
en to him every day.
etimes I take an event from
rn New York and put it in
d 50 years ago, or vice

dropped after three shows by low ratings against opposition from the hits "Centennial" and "Battlestar Galactica" — but CBS-TV in Hollywood says another version is in

Muhammed Ali, dressed for his role in a TV production called "Freedom Road." Ali plays a former slave who res



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